PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c. with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,834.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 6-29 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
25th Sept.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9624
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
30th* "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th "	MALWA	10883	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9570
18th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
2nd April,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9905
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 518 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C City of Calcutta	7512	...	Sep. 28
C City of Athens	5594	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
A Trafford Hall	5321	„ 19	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	„ 22	„ 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	„ 18
A City of Agra	4908	„ 18	„ 30
B City of Madras	4684	Jan. 9, 1910	...
C City of Manchester	5574	„ 14	Jan. 29 1910

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES:

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.	2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.
	Single Return	Single Return	Single Return
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To Suez	413 627	319 462	347 517
„ Port said	446 677	352 512	380 572
„ Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	574 935	429 649	495 770
„ Liverpool	625 990	462 704	517 792
„ London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653 *1135	489 *809	570 *920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 815, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	.....
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	.....
C. City of Glasgow	64 7	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5554	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	.....
C. City of Karachi	5457	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
(„ Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— „ Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Boundary to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 23rd Sept.	9 a. m.	O Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 24th Sept.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 27th Sept.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
GOALPARA	2,147	Mon. 27th Sept.	4 p. m.	V.M. & D.**

† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and O, Mandvie,
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka,

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MUTTRA," 4,644 tons, sailing on or about 25th Sept.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA" 2,147 tons, on Monday, 27th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd September, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Combin	30th Sept. 1909
DUMBEA	6,895	Rebufat	28th Oct. „
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilion	23rd Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilion	8th Oct. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. „

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct 1909
AFRICA	4,719	.....	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,981	G. Gillhuber	16th „ 1909
KORBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th „ 1909

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Bergaglian	6000	24th Sept. 1909,

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th „
AFRICA	4720	.....	1st March
BOHEMIA	4232	G. Gillhuber	16th „
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th „
AFRICA	4720	.....	1st May
BOHEMIA	4982	G. Gillhuber	16th „
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND	6045	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	F. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6009	B. Belnara	29th March
NIPPON	6350	H. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7388	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 577-8 „ 750 *
Single Class to London	„ 480 „ 635 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 767-8 „ 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
Single Class to London	„ 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ltd., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,
HORNBY ROW,
Post Box 249,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net)	...5,890 for	£. 1,819,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	„ 81,349
Annual Income	...	„ 1,406,762
Assets	...	„ 10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination.

Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, over work, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 22s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 16s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 24 Hand Court, Holborn, London. W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	... ...	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	... ...	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO,

Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast,
Tiffin,
Dinner.

Dinner-a la-Carte.

Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY,
MARINE LANE.

BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.

Cabin and Crew Biscuits.

Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

FOR SALE.

I. PRINTING MACHINE.

Size Quad Crown, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

1 PRINTING MACHINE, Size Quad Demy, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

These machines may be inspected at the Electric Printing Works of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—1. Half the amount must be deposited immediately the purchase is decided, and the balance before removal.

2. Removal of the machine by the purchaser must be effected at his own cost within two days after purchase is decided.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY the 4th October 1909, for constructing a connecting road for the proposed new pier at Rewas Bandar. Value of work will be about Rs. 17,000. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. Tender forms will be issued on payment of fees during office hours, either on personal application or by Agents. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 20th September, 1909.

MR. J. CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S., having DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP with Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co., begs to inform his constituents that he has started practice on his own account at No. 5—12, Queen's Road, Bombay and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Letters—5, Queen's Road, Bombay.
Telegrams—"Charger" Bombay.
Telephone—1020.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1909, at the rate of Rs. 75 (seventy-five) per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid), will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, from 11-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), on production of the Share Certificates to Shareholders, whose names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 20th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
AGENTS.

The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Coy., Ltd.
Bombay, 10th September, 1909.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

"TOWN KIT."

FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 22-8 complete
FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 15-8 Do.
FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 10-8 Do.

Latest Fashion Details

Experienced Cutter Employed.

Made to Order.

Apply for samples and self-measure-forms, To
THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCUS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion :—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions :—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ADVANCE of Rs. 15,000 REQUIRED on mortgage of stock of a good paying business in Bombay. Prepared to pay 9 per cent. interest per annum. Amount repayable within a reasonable period. For further particulars write to "TOBACCONIST," care of this Paper.

BACHELORS.—WANTED two Bachelors to share a large room, with adjacent Bathroom, Rs. 80 each, including Board. Position very central, near Taj Mahal Room lofty, cool and airy. Every comfort. Apply early to "Housekeeper," care of "The Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DRAPER.—Seeks employment as Senior Assistant or Manager in well established European firm. Several years' experience at Home and this country. Good traveller—European, young, active and sober—Willing to accept reasonable salary with commission. Replies to "Draper" care of the "Bombay Gazette" Ltd.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

ENGINEERING PARTNER WANTED IMMEDIATELY, with moderate capital to work sole rights in India of a prosperous lighting speciality; will suit energetic Britisher of good address and business connection References, etc., in confidence to Box No. 2378, care of this Paper.

ENGLISH—PARSI and other Ladies unable to converse freely and correctly in English are invited to correspond with "English Lady Teacher," willing to give lessons on very reasonable terms.

EUROPEAN.—With Experience with animals desires EMPLOYMENT in a Native State in any capacity; can control native and understands farming. Willing to accept reasonable salary with free quarters. Respond to "FARMER," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FLAT.—First floor of "Bombay View," available from 1st October, open to West and North, 2 bedrooms and bathrooms, sitting and dining room, kitchen, &c., near Colaba Railway Station. Rent Rs. 75. Apply early to "RESIDENT," on premises.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having once-horse arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—Handsome solid Brass Standard Drawing Room LAMP, with adjustable pedestal and pretty silk shade, Dimmer's Burner and fittings, with space globe, wind proof. In perfect condition. Rs. 70 only. Apply to RESIDENT, First floor, "Ruby House," Colaba.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 3 annas.

LADY.—Desires to recommend a good MADRASSI AYAH to any Lady going Home, good sailor, and speaks Tamil fluently and knows little of English. Rs. 30 and all found. Replies to "LADY," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

LADY—Willing to give LESSONS in English to Parsi ladies anxious to converse in this language. For terms apply to "L. P." care of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

MUSIC LESSONS given to children by an Experienced Pianist. Terms moderate. Apply to "Pianoforte," care of this Paper.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 1 must be paid in advance.

PARTNER or FINANCIER WANTED, at once, with Rs. 10,000 for a profitable business. Fair return offered. Communicate terms early to "PROFIT," care of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.—At Coonoor, Nilgiri Hills, comfortable home, good table. Close to Postoffice, Institute Club, Library and Short's Park. Apply Box No. 1071, care of this Paper.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Break fast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

RIPPINGELLE STOVE—In good order, with double wick and separate baking partition, required at once. Address, reply mentioning lowest cash price, to "STOVE," care of this Paper.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDASS GOCULDASTEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

TYPEWRITING.—Undertaken by an Experienced Typist. Carbon copies carefully and legibly produced. Terms very moderate, on application to "JOPYIST," care of this Paper.

WANTED :—

AGENTS in Mofussil and Bombay for Indo-Burmah Petroleum Oil Company, Ld., No. 16, Green Street, Fort, Bombay. This Company has opened an office at the address mentioned to SUPPLY KEROSINE OIL to the Public at a very moderate rate. For agencies, full particulars, &c., please apply to the MANAGER. Terms very liberal.

At once FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, not less than three bedrooms. Apply Major KELLY, 129th Rifles, Watson's Annexe.

By a European, SITUATION as MANAGER of a shop. Young, healthy, sober and active. Eight years' experience at Home and in India. Also willing to attend customers. Good at dressing show cases and advertising. Kindly reply stating salary offered to "P.G.," care of this Paper.

CHEAP FLAT with Lights and Fans, two rooms with Bathroom and Kitchen, unfurnished or furnished. Reply immediately to "CONSERVATIVE," care of this Paper.

PUPILS for the Pianoforte; children preferred, Rs. 10 for two lessons a week; Rs. 15 for two of a family, or in the same house. Apply to "Teacher," c/o the "Bombay Gazette."

SMALL FLAT.—Two Bedrooms with Bathrooms, Drawing and Dining Room combined W. C., Kitchen and Godowa. Willing to give reasonable rent if fitted with Electric Lights and Fans and improved sanitary arrangements. Reply at once to "S. W.," care of This Paper.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.

THE NEW 12-14 H. P.

Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power
F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CAR, 15 H. P., 4 Cylinder Coventry Humber, 1908 model. To seat six. Inspection by appointment. Apply to—
MR. JUSTICE HEATON,
Harkness Road.

FOR SALE.

The following STATE MOTOR-CARS are FOR SALE. All are in working orders :—

1. NAPIER.—4 cy. 24 H.P., Long Body. Touring Car.
2. DARRACQ.—4 cy. 15 H.P., Long Body.
3. DARRACQ.—2 cy. 10 H.P., Short Body.
4. DARRACQ.—2 cy. 10 H.P., Long Body.
5. DE DION—Single cy. 10 H.P., Long Body.
6. WOLSELEY.—2 Seated Single cy. 6 H. P.
7. STEAM CAR.—20 H. P (Chelmsford).
8. STEAM CAR.—20 H.P (Chelmsford).
GARDNER SERPOLETTE.—16 H. P.

Offers must be made before the 5th of October.

Write to —
THE RAJ KHARCH,
SUPERINTENDENT,
BHAVNAGER STATE.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

		Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	... ...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats ...	... ...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...		For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	... ...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	... ...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET,
(Opposite Lipton's).

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY

OFFER THE FOLLOWING :—

	Rs.
2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled.	3,500
DARRACQ.—10-12 H. P., 2-cylinder, landaulette, to seat 2 inside and 2 outside, canopy over driver, glass screen and all accessories	4,500

REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.
T. P. J. POWER Presents
THE CONQUERING KILTIES

Monday, Sept. 20th to 25th. Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday, at 5-30.

40 Sterling Artists.

FULL MILITARY BAND.

Selections—From Classical and Standard Music.

Twice commanded by His Majesty King Edward VII.

THE FAMOUS CLAN JOHNSTONE TROUPE of NATIONAL PIPERS AND DANCERS.
Albert Johnstone,
CHAMPION PIPER OF THE WORLD.

This wonderful quartette has had no fewer than 3 commands from the Late Queen and His Majesty Edward VII.

A MALE CHOIR of 16 VOICES in part-songs, humourous, etc.

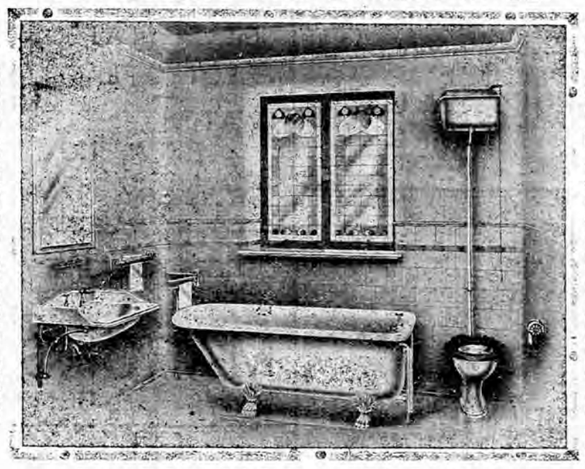
SEE THE GIANT DRUM MAJOR
Stands over 7 feet in height.
MAJOR D. McCORMACK
TOURING THE WORLD, 10 YEARS' PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.
Prices : Reserve, Rupees 5, 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1. Children : Half price.

BOX PLAN : At SOUNDY & Co. (Now open).
Conductor.—ALBERT COOK.

GARLICK & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SHANKS & CO.

LARGE STOCKS: CLOSETS, BASINS,



SINKS, URINALS, FLUSHING TANKS, ETC.

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong;	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Dawnpore	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Kotebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

BOMBAY J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

Esplanade Road, Bombay. J GREIG, Agent.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

KARIM MOOLJI & Co.

Reputable
FURNITURE DEALERS.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
ON
SALE AND HIRE.
At Moderate Rates.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Bought up at good prices from Gentlemen going Home.
No. 36, Furniture Bazaar, Chukla, near Crawford Market.

KARIM MOOLJI & CO.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete recbundle of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 2 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

SALES BY AUCTION.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. COLLETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Chowpatti House," Chowpatti, at the back of Wilson College and just opposite the late Mr. Talyarkhan's residence, the very valuable and artistic "selected" pieces of furniture such as telescopic dining table, arm chairs, meatsafes, marble-top teapoys, 2 old violins, 1 plated bound banjo by Rose, pramabulator and child's tryecycle, engineering and other books, teapoys, whatnot, plateglass, bookcase, sideboards, marble-top circular table, rich fan design upholster, set of drawingroom suits in 10 pieces, lined silk flower tapestery and covers, chess and tile-top teapoys, elegant drawingroom cabinets and chiffoniers, corner and side cabinets, marble top chipendale, round and side tables, picture easels, easy chairs, verandah benches, hat and umbrella stands, mahoganized single bedsteads, dressing and washand marble-top tables, cloth baskets, single and double bevelled mirror-door almirahs and wardrobes, made to order, writing table, Indian large size carpets, rich glass and porcelainware, Elkington plateware, thurmos flasks, solid silverware, mahogany entire brass frame, upright cottage piano, specially built for Indian climate by Rose & Co., gold embroidered folding Chinese screen, very old Chinese large and small flower jars, one century old ebonized cloth chest, linen table cloths, one 18ct. gold hunting English minute repeater watch, gold chains, gold coins, one nearly new grand concert gramophone with 75 English and Indian records, copper utensils, one English rubber-tyred steel wheels, nearly new, comfortable roomy and light victoria, one handsome grey, quiet, real Arab horse, 14-3, aged five, free of bad marcks, one English solid leather, silver mounted single harness to match, etc., etc., the property of the late Mrs. J. Collett.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

COLLETT & Co.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1909.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1909.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE will be OPENED at MOMBADAVIE.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

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HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Pengtien Mukden	Pekin
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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MESSRS. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
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ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
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When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

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CROFT MODY & CO.

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VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

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O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1, for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 21ST SEPT. 09. | BOMBAY, 22ND SEPT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 5/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	97 1/4		1/4
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4		unchgd
3½ do. Govt Securities...	82 15/16		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4		unchgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4		unchgd
Silver in New York	51 1/2		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·14		unchgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·41	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·86		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	1 3/4	1/8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2	1/8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	1/8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		unchgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1		unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz).....	77/10 5/8		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ...1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver—Steady with small buyers.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	...Fair demand, steady.	
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	Strong.
Total Sales		12,000 bales
Imports		...10,000 bales
Mid-Americans		... 7·10+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...		... 9 7-8+1-16

*Called 2,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·83 +06	6·30 +07	6·78	6·78

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6·78 +08	6·78	6·78	6·78	6·78

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	56,000	Bales.
Do. do. last year	73,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....	
Do to Continent	12,000	,,
Spot Cotton—13·10+10		
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·80 +04	Advanced early on unfavorable weather reports and declined later owing to longs unloading.	
Do. do. Dec. 12·98+02		

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—
Futures—Month of
Do. do.
Closing Tone of spot— } Quotations not received owing to storms.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Saletto Russa 62½lbs.—36—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—38 1-4 Dec.-Jan.—Nominal—Quiet but Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Brown Cawnpore—41 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers. Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 47 3-8—Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 1-4 unchgd.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£69	
Yellow Metal	£4.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING } [22ND SEPT. 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs	4,950	Melbourne..	Wassomall Assomall & Co
1 Box Sovs	5,130	Aden ...	A K Hasan-ally Vasi & Co
Gold coins...	8,500		
1 Bundle Rupees.	1,080	Koweit.....	National Bank
1 Bag Rupees ...	400	Mhowa ...	P Damjee

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL from Bombay on 20th September, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	40	45,545
B. B. & C.I. Railway	52	60,418

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent,	from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ...	3 per cent,	,, 1st July.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent.	,, 15th July.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	,, 20th July

Money :—
The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs. 8 3-4 lacks up. No change has been made in its official rate of interest.

Exchange :—
The Exchange Market opened firm at 1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d. for T.T., 1s. 3 15-16d. Bank demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Transactions in ready Bank wire were placed at 1s. 3 15-16d. For Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. on London	1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173 1-4

Government Paper :—
This market opened at 94 3-4 for the 30th September settlement, and was maintained at that level throughout the day. Cash Paper was quoted 1-16 per cent. higher. Only a small business has been transacted to-day. The opening prices in Calcutta were advised as 94 3-4 and 94 5-8 respectively, for ready and forward delivery in a month.

We quote:—

Cash ...	Rs.	94-13	Steady.
1st Settlement ...	,,	94-12	

Bullion—
Bar Silver was unchanged yesterday in London at 23 3-4 for ready as well as 2 months' forward delivery. The tone of the market at the close was steady. The New York price was unaltered at 51 1-2. Our local market opened at 60-5, ex-duty, for ready as well as October delivery, and advanced one anna in the course of the day in both the positions. The November Settlement kept 3 annas higher. A limited business only was put through.

The following are the closing rates for Bar Gold :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	7	3
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	6
Silver as Duty—Ready	60	6	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	6	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	9	0a

a Quiet.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Owing to the bullish private telegrams received here to-day regarding the storm in the Gulf States, our market opened nervous and excited with few sellers, and prices advanced all round. There has been a good demand throughout the day by exporters, and during the afternoon sellers were tempted by the better prices offering and a fairly large business was put through. The market closes firm as under.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	292-93	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach	276 1-2	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	264	Jan. 1910
Fine M.G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	256	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	251	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	251	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	242	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	225	,, ,,
Fine. M. G. Khandeish ...	243	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	230-31	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	238-9	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals	249-50	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengals	213 1-2	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	10,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·84 +01	6·80 unchgd.	6·79 +01	6·79 +01

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June.
6·79 +01	6·78 unchgd.	6·78 unchgd.	6·78 unchgd.	6·79 +01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet and unchanged with little doing.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	9 0	B. T.
Sept.	Rs.	9	0 0	R. T.
April-May ...	Rs.	8	3 0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is easier and prices are declining,
We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	6	11 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... ,,		7	4 0	,,
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... ,,		7	2 0	,,
Brown Delhi, April-May ... ,,		7	1 1	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	41	0 0	
White Khandeish... ...	,,	47	0 0	
Tone—Quiet.				

Poppyseed :—

September.	Rs.	9	8 0	R. T.
Tone,—Easier.				

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	33	8 0	,,
Sept.-Oct.	,,	6	13 0	B. T.
Tone—Quiet.				

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... — ...	Rs.	23	8 0	
Dec. Jan.	,,	23	0 0	

Mowrasseed :—

Sept.-Oct.	Rs.	5	15 6	R. T.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.				

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote:—

White Delhi, Sept.	Rs.	5	14 0	R.T.
White-Delhi, April-May ...	,,	5	4 0	,,

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,472 1-2
India	66
Indian Specie	52 1-2
Bank of Burma	110

Mills :—

Crescent	92 1-2	
David ... ... —	408 3-4	X D.
Swadeshi Mills	1,257 1-2	
Kohinoor	730	
Manockji Petit	3,465	Oct.
New Great Eastern	220	
Phœnix	80	
Standard	1,100	
Central India	1685	

Presses :—

New Berar	527 1-2
New Mofussil	775

Miscellaneous—

Badham Pile & Co	128
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	90
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	350
Colaba Land and Mill	1,160
Treacher and Co	570

Railways—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	113
Ahmedabad-Prantej	600
Amritsar-Patti, New Shares ...	82
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	919 bales.
Wheat	2,185 cwts.
Linseed	2,463 ,,
Rapeseed	2,861 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,089 ,,
Poppyseed...	351 ,,
Groundnuts	134 ,,
Castorseed	3,344 ,,
Rice	4,882 ,,
Myrabollams	97 ,,
Cottonseed...	8,627 ,,
Mowrasseed...	3,861 ,,
Gram	nil ,,
Joowar	53 ,,
Maize	131 ,,

London Quotations.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 22nd September :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 9
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 5 0	£0 6 3
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 9 6	£0 10 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 0
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	Nil	Nil
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 11 3	£0 13 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 17 6	£2 2 6
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 5 9	£5 10 9
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 7½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
N Anantapur			£0 9 0	£0 10 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 7 6	£1 8 9
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 3 0	£1 5 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 11 3	£1 13 9
Burma Ruby Ma...	£1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Oil(Ord)...			£4 12 6	£4 16 9
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	Nil	Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	Nil	Nil
New Shimoga G. F.		12s. 6d.	£0 4 0	£0 7 9

AN organisation of "Girl Scouts" is to be formed on the same lines as the "Boy Scouts." The uniform is soft scarlet biret hat, navy blue blouse, with two military patch pockets, and coloured scarf, navy blue pleated skirt.

THE two steamers of the London County Council Thames fleet which were purchased by the Servian Government have arrived at Galatz, on the Danube. They were then taken to Belgrade, where they are to serve for passenger traffic on the River Save.

JOHN PANUSKA, who had been sweeping the streets of Omaha for two dollars a day, the other day received papers from lawyers at Prague purporting to show that he is a Russian duke and the owner of vast estates. He says that his family were driven from the estate more than a century ago, and sought refuge in Australia. A member of the family investigated the tradition of former greatness and found that the American Panuska represented the oldest branch of the family. He is undecided whether to return to Russia.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MRS. Anna Eliza do Rozario and family, in regretting their inability to reply severally to the numerous telegrams and letters of condolence received by them in their recent bereavement, hereby beg to tender their heartfelt thanks to each and every one of their friends and relatives for their manifestations of sympathy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—September 16, at Neycor, South Travancore, the wife of James Davidson, M. D., Edin., L. M. S. Medical Mission, of a son.
HEYCOCK—September 17, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Heycock, Chaplain, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6h. 28m.; Sun-sets, 6h. 38m.; High water, 4-56m., 4-28m; Low water, 10-50; 10-59.
Triangular Cricket Matches, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, Parsis vs. the Presidency, 11 a. m.
Bombay Art Society Annual General Meeting in the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott's Chambers, High Court, 5-40 a.m.
The Kilties' Band, Town Hall, 9 20 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Bene-Israel Benevolent Society, Annual Meeting, Khadak, 6-40 p.m.

Maxim : "Don't have a wishbone instead of a backbone."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, September 24.—The Kilties' Band, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company Extraordinary General Meeting, 3, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Cricket Match at Ganeshkhind, Poona, H. E. the Governor's XI vs. J. M. Framjee Patel's XI. Sun rises 6h. 28m.; Sun sets 6h. 35m.; High water 6-26m.; 6-2a.; Low water 1-25a.
Saturday, September 25.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: "A" team vs Baronet : "B" team vs The Technical Institute. The Kilties' Band, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sunsets, 6h. 34m.; High water, 7-52m., 7-57a.; Low water, 0-43m., 2-24a.
Sunday, September 26.—16th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 32m.; High water, 8-50m., 8-46a.; Low water, 1-52m., 3-10a.
Monday, September 27—Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-45. Sun rises 6h 28m, Sun sets 6h. 30m. High water 9h 28; 9-45a. Low water 2h.-31m. 2-50a.
Tuesday, September, 28.—Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-40. Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary general meeting, 1 Forbes Street, 5 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m., Sun sets. 6h. 31m., High water, 10-22m., 10-37a.; Low water, 3-34m., 4-28a.

ARRIVAL OF THE GAEKWAR.—His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has arrived from Poona and is staying in his bungalow at Nepean Sea Road.

REPORTED THEFT.—Hasan Raja, a goldsmith, has reported to the police that cash, ornaments and valuables to the extent of Rs. 1,048 have been stolen from his room at Sankli Street.

THE LL. B. EXAMINATION.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Examiners for the LL. B. Examination, which takes place in November next, For the first LL. B.—Mr. Hirji Hormasji Wadia, Barrister-at-Law ; Mr. Rahimtula Karmali Peerbhoy, Barrister-at-Law ; and Mr. L. A. Shah, Vakil. For the second LL. B.—Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, Barrister at-Law ; Mr. R. K. Tarachand, Barrister-at-Law: and Mr. V.K. Bhatavdekar.

POLICE NOTICE.—Gold studs, some umbrellas, tweed cap, stethescope, peon's delivery book, small leather purse, box of clothing and medal, quantity of utensils, pair of spectacles in case, book "The Scalp Hunters," piece of patent leather harness, exercise books, clothing and utensils, Kodak camera, baby's feeding bottle, bag of pepper corns, felt hat, box containing clothing, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—A Port Trust barge was carrying out blasting operations in the harbour when an accident happened which injured three oilmen on board the barge, who were holding the blasting wires. The European officer gave the order to fire which being carried out blew out the side of the barge. Two of the injured men were taken to hospital, but one died within a short time. Half an hour after the accident the barge turned turtle.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT A GYMNASIUM.—A meeting for the distribution of prizes at Mr. Manekji Mentee's Gymnasium was held on Saturday at the gymnasium premises in Mody Bay, which were specially decorated with flowers and bunting. The occasion was doubly interesting to those present, as besides the usual exhibition of gymnastic feats and the distribution of prizes, the ceremony of unveiling a portrait of the proprietor, Mr. Manekji Mentee, was performed. Mr. Damodardas Gordhandas Sukhadvalia, the patron of the gymnasium, distributed prizes of silver medals and books to the successful pupils, and addressed the meeting on the advantages of physical education, eulogising Mr. Manekji's enterprise and zeal in maintaining the gymnasium in an efficient state during the last thirty-six years. Mr. Damodardas then unveiled the portrait of Mr. Manekji amidst the cheers of those present.

THE SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, MAZAGON.—This charitable institution, attached to the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, celebrated the feast of its Patroness on Sunday the 19th instant. The celebrant of the High Mass was the Right Rev. Mgr. L. C. Pera, Administrator of the Diocese of Damaun, who was acolyted by the Revds. R. Luna and M. D'Sa. After the Gospel the Rev. Aniceto Pereira, Vicar of Matheran, preached an eloquent panegyric of the Blessed Virgin. The expenses of the feast were defrayed by Mr. Casmiro Gomes. At the end of the religious service the annual general meeting of the members, subscribers and well-wishers of the Society was held, Mgr. Pera presiding. The Rev. B. F. Mendonca, President of the Society, read the annual report, from which it is found that a surplus of Rs. 1,148-1-7 1/2 was added to the Society's fund, raising this to Rs. 6,915-13-10. The Society maintains 34 poor. The Right Rev. Pera, at the conclusion of the report, remarked that the Society had shown good progress during the year, but he hoped that the public would not consider in view of the surplus, that the Society would not require further support during the year just commenced. That was not so. The Society was about to realise its idea of having a building of its own for its poor, the cost of which would be something between Rs 25,000 and Rs 30,000. The amount the Society has in hand for the building is only about Rs. 6,000. The rest has to be made good before the end of next year and he (the President) hoped that the charitable public of this city and elsewhere would loosen their purse-strings wide when the Society's Committee approaches them. He proposed that a vote of thanks to H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, be recorded for his generous donation to this year's Fancy Fair in aid of the Society's poor as also to all the subscribers and benefactors of the Society. A donation of Rs. 100 towards the Building Fund was announced from an anonymous donor. The Fancy Fair was fairly well patronized.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FORGER AS TEMPLE TRUSTEE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

EMPEROR VS. KRISHNA BHUTT AND VENKATARAO NARAYAN PALEKAR.

THIS was an appeal from the decision of Mr. C. C. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Canara, who, on the 26th of March last, convicted the first accused of forgery, and the second of abetment of forgery, and using as genuine a forged document, and sentenced them to seven and five years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. Both the accused were concerned in an alleged resolution of the Karwar Taluka Temple Committee. By this resolution, which was alleged to be forged, the accused No. 2 was re-appointed a trustee of an old temple at Kadwad, an office from which he was dismissed by the Temple Committee. It was alleged by the prosecution that the forgery was committed at the instance of accused No. 2 to secure his reinstatement in his office as trustee of the temple property. The Sessions Judge said that the question involved in the case was whether the document was proved to be forged. On this point, he said, there could hardly be two opinions. If such a resolution had really been passed, a note of it would have been found in the Committee's "barnishi." But there was no entry of it and the book did not show that there was any meeting on the day mentioned in the forged document. Both the assessors found the first accused guilty of forgery, but doubted the guilt of accused No. 2. But the few remarks which they offered, said the Sessions Judge, would show that they had not taken in the significance of accused No. 2's connection with the plot at its inception. The Sessions Judge, however, convicted the first accused of the offence of forgery and the second of abetment of that offence. In appeal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar observed that the case made out for the appellant, who was accused No. 2, at the Sessions trial, was that there was no evidence to connect him with forgery beyond the bare circumstance that the document was got up by some one, possibly by some enemy of the second accused. This was found to be a false defence. His Lordship said that judging from his knowledge and experience of forgery cases it was rare that the writer of a forged document was not a party to the conspiracy to forge. The writer was generally chosen as the cleverest man to pioneer the whole thing. Whether it was so or not in a particular case must depend upon its own circumstances. After examining the evidence in the case, his Lordship said that his learned colleague had taken a strong view that the case against the first accused was not free from reasonable doubt and he did not think that the evidence against the first accused was so cogent that he should differ from his learned colleague. The result was that the conviction and sentence passed on the first accused was reversed and he was acquitted and discharged. As regards accused No. 2 his Lordship said that the evidence against him was clear. The document was forged for the purpose of securing his reinstatement in the office of the trustee of the temple. The conviction recorded against him was accordingly confirmed.

LAND ACQUISITION CASES.

AT the Bombay High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod has delivered judgment in Land Acquisition references in the matters of Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and his brother Nebalchand ; and in the reference in the matter of Nurudin Sheik Adam and his relative Fatmabai. The Sukhanand and Nebalchand references were the more important of the two ; as in it his Lordship laid the lines of guidance for the valuation of residential properties and for the guidance of the Land Acquisition Officer.

Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, with Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the claimants. The Hon. the Advocate-General Mr. T. J. Strangman and Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Eustance Ferrers Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for Government.

In this case the land was situated on the rough road running between the G. I. P. Railway Matunga Station and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mahim Station. It admeasured 3,007 square yards with a bungalow erected on it. The reference was made by the Special Acquisition Officer, who had awarded Rs. 20,205 for compensation. This sum was increased by Rs. 4,794, with 15 per cent. added to it for compulsory acquisition, and interest at 6 per cent. since the date the Government acquired possession.

In the other reference Mr. M. R. Jardine with Mr. Dinshaw F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Nanu Hormasji and Company appeared for Nurudin. Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson with Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the second claimant Fatmabai. The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Weldon, instructed by the Government Solicitor appeared for Government. The property in this reference was a piece of land admeasuring 9,263 square yards and having its frontage on the Dadar Road Station between the G. I P. and B. B. C. I. Railway lines. The Acquisition Officer had allowed Rs. 58,266 as compensation. His Lordship increased the amount by Rs. 7,223, and made it Rs. 65,489 with 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition, and interest.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate.

CHEATING AN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

J. F. Correa appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust preferred against him by A. F. Freitas in respect of three sums of money namely Rs. 55, Rs. 59 and Rs. 12.

Mr. Vicsji, Pleader, was for the complainant, and Mr. Apteker represented the accused. The complainant stated that he was the proprietor of Freitas and Co., Servant Suppliers, Taj Mahal Hotel. The accused was his clerk. In April last the Civil and Military Hotel required four servants from the complainant to be sent from Bombay. The complainant gave the accused Rs. 55 to pay the travelling expenses of the four men, but instead of doing so, the complainant alleged the accused misappropriated the amount. Subsequently complainant further ascertained that the accused had cashed a cheque for Rs. 59 sent by Major Goring-Jones to the complainant's firm for supplying servants and had not accounted for the same.

The complainant also found that another sum of Rs. 12 was misappropriated by the accused. The accused in his statement said that he was a partner of the complainant. He denied having received the sums of Rs. 55 and Rs. 12 from the complainant. He said he did cash the cheque for Rs. 59, but could not make an entry in the book as it was at the complainant's house. His Worship convicted the accused on all three charges and sentenced him on the first charge to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 70, or, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment; on the second charge to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, to one month's hard labour and on the third charge to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, 7 days' rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 30 out of the fine was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THE DOCKYARD THEFT CASE.

The case in which Abdul Husein Tyeb, a Borah and Dasrath Gopal stood charged with receiving stolen property and abetment in connection with the Dockyard thefts was called on for further hearing.

Mr. Kanga of Messrs Kanga and Patel, Solicitors, appeared for the first accused.

Detective Superintendent Sloane said that under instructions from the Public Prosecutor he did not propose to call evidence in the case and asked the Court to discharge the accused.

The accused was discharged and the Rs. 230 and other things belonging to the him, which had been detained were ordered to be returned.

Mr. Sloane then applied for process against Abdul Hussein on a charge of perjury.

The Magistrate asked if he wanted a notice to issue.

Mr. Sloane wanted a process to issue as, he submitted, there was enough evidence before his Worship.

Mr. Kanga objected to any application being made of which he had been given no notice.

The matter was adjourned.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

STRUGGLE IN A STABLE.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Bhow Malla, Shaikh Bandu, Shaikh Munna and Shaikh Bavasha, were charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Luxmon Bhavsni on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Ragunath Pandit, Barrister, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Solomon, Pleader, defended the accused.

The complaint was that Bhow Luxmon had an altercation on the 26th August with the first accused who lived in his room in Sindhi-gully. The first accused knocked him down, the deceased was then dragged into a stable and there assaulted by all the three accused with clenched fists. He was taken to his room upstairs and soon afterwards Luxmon expired. A complaint was made and the accused were arrested. The Police Surgeon stated in his evidence that the deceased was suffering from heart disease and that the slightest shock would have killed him.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and the other two accused a fine of Rs. 30 each and ordered the whole amount to be paid to the deceased's widow as compensation.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

Kalia Mohideen, a pan-seller, was charged by Sub-Inspector O'Brien, with being in possession of seven grams of cocaine without a license. Mr. P. A. Strip, Excise Inspector, was the complainant. The accused was arrested at Bhendi Bazar with the cocaine in his possession. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to undergo fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

Sub-Inspector O'Brien then charged Pansidas Ramratan, a Marwari shroff, with being in possession of eleven grains of cocaine without a license. The accused said he was in the habit of eating cocaine and he had bought the drug as the holidays were on. His Worship convicted the accused, and as there was a previous conviction against him and for the same offence, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or, in default, to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

The depression yesterday over Saugor Island has continued moving westwards. Its centre is now near Raipur. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the East of the Central Provinces, and the Konkan and Malabar Coasts. Bassein and Kyaukpyu had two inches ; Akyab, four ; Ranchi, two ; Sambalpur, six ; Raipur, four ; Bombay, two ; Ratnagiri, Goa and Karwar, one. The depression is likely to continue moving westwards and may decrease in intensity. The temperature was low yesterday in the region of heavy rainfall, but normal elsewhere.

Forecast.—The rainfall is likely to decrease in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and increase in the West of the Central Provinces, and extend into North Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Espla-nade	Colaba.	Fort
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	81·94	77·23	80·83	63·24
Tuesday, 21st Sept.....	0·57	0·30	0·33	0·45
Total.....	82·51	77·53	90·16	63·69
Same date last year	70·20	67·03	65·77	49·57

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
September 22.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg. Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	1·08	77·16	89·96	62·97

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd September, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal except for an excess both during day and night at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0·59" of rain and Jhansi 0·23". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity has increased and is in excess in the southern half. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in South Rajputana and the air contains the usual amount of moisture over the whole division. Maximum is in defect at Ajmer and Karachi; minimum has fallen and is in defect at the latter station.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and is either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen. Raipur records 4·05", Jubbulpore 0·25" and Nagpur 0·67". Skies are densely clouded and humidity is in excess in East Central Provinces. Temperature has fallen and is slightly below the average during day in the area of rainfall ; night temperature is also in defect at Nagpur and Raipur.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen. Bombay has had 2·05", Ratnagiri 0·91", Mormugao 1·02" and Karwar 0·91". Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded. The air has become damper than usual. Day temperature has fallen and is in defect at Mormugao,

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Very light showers are reported from Bombay Deccan. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Strathairly, 2,783 tons, Captain R. J. MacMahon, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B. L.S. N. Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. Ramage, will sail to-day for Buseh etc., with a general cargo and 20 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain P. J. Morgan, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Messrs Grant and Zuchurns and 639 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 21st September should be regarded as a Half-Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Parsee .....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Mayo....Comdr...W B Haddleston....R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Dufferin.... ...Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr A. Willock ...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 22.

Clavi.....2334 Hill.....B & P S N Co
Argentelf.....3561 Volkmann.....T Morrison & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hase .....Bo & H S N Co
Berweda.....3270 Le Brocq.....M M & Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Delhi.....4783 Gordon ...China ...29 9 P & O Co
Devarha .....4785 Powell.....P & O Co
Glenedon.....3018 Graham ...W & A Graham & Co
Hydra.....831 Kirseborn...F F Campbell & Co
Kasara .....505 Elton .....M M & Co
Lhasa .....941 McDiarmid .....M M & Co
Muttra.....2985 Seddon .....M M & Co
Mohamadi .....1251.....Gore .....B & P S & Co
Nizam.....3041 Turner .....T Morrison & Co
Nairung .....2862 Corkhill.....T Morrison & Co
Satara.....3409 Hugill ...Calcutta .....29 9 M M & Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb ..... B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 ..... Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot...Stream...20-9B & H S N Co
Strathairly.....2783 McMahon .....W & A G & Co
Shah Navaz.....2522 ....Denison .....B & H S N Co
Springburn.....3436 Crosthwaite.....W & A G & Co
Strathblane.....2829 Smith .....K Nixon & Co
Singa.....1912 Marison .....S Wallace & Co
Zianfa.....2339 Clark.....A Yule

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Alberto Treves	2416	Hefeno	Calcutta	23-9	Venice S N Co
Carl Pandit	3832	Crebbin	Java	25 9T	M'son & Co
D&E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	28-9	M M & Co
F Gouverneur	2120	Burmeister	Zanzibar	30-9A	Strandes
K Bombay Maru	3398	Evans	Kobe	24-9.N	Y Kaisha
N Strathendrick	2843	Stewart	Baltimore	28-9	R A Willis
P Rotenfels	3591	Freeden	H'burg via Karachi	1 10	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hermiston...2026 Bain...Genoa ...5-10 T Morrison & Co
2 Olympia...3267 Tait ...L'pool . 25-9 W & A G & Co
3 Fazilka...2698 Williams...Calcutta..23-9..M M & Co
6 Kola .....510 Ramage...Buseh...23-9 M M & Co
7 Koerber...3157 Foresti...Trieste...1-10 A L S N Co
8 China ....3868 Bargaglean...Kobe .....24-9 A L S N Co
9 Majidi..1857 Newby..Jeddah...25-9 ...B & P S N Co
10 & 11 Devanha...4785 Powell...Stream 24 9 P & O Co
13 Persia...4198 Haughton....London ..25-9 P & O Co
15 Urbana .....3384 Rose .....N F.....M M & Co
16 Buddle.....1613...Collinsons.....Jeddah .....24-9 G Jeewajee & Co

H. W. P. D.

Kaveri .....553 Mahomed ..B'nagar...25 9 Bo S N Co Ld
Neimavati ..630 Cassam ... M'lore ...24-9 Bo S N Co Ld
M W D D
Hola.....3402 Cunninghame ... Calcutta.....24-9 M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Lhasa	McDiarmid...	Karachi, Sept 20

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Glan Colquhoun Rydal Hall	Summar ..... Denton	Tuticorin, &c Manchester, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Wednesday :—

Steamer Nizam, Morgan, for Calcutta, &c.
" Strathairly, McMahon, for Calcutta.
" Kola, Ramage, for Buseh, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
15	Clan Mackay	Galle
17	City of Madras	Coast
18	Blackwell	London
20	Shirala	Samarang
20	Matiana	Calcutta
20	Bharata	Nagapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Lomellina, from Bombay left Aden on the 22nd instant for Naples.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—130 bales wool, F Khoopchand ; 38 bales wool, D Nagjee ; 39 bales wool, T Chimandas ; 3 casks candiments, Merwanji Poonjeajee and Sons ; 30 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8 bales wool, K Balkisondas; 49 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 48 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—5 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 3 bales carpets, G P Stavridas and Co ; 4 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—35 bales twist, Greaves cotton and Co ; 20 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—470 bales cotton waste, H Bhejnath and Co ; 26 cases condiments Framji Nowrojee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—292 cwts seawseed, E Jeewandas and Co ; 990 cwts linseed, J Facheri ; 1,500 cwts grain Ralli Bros ; 3 cases guts, Edward Wolf ; 1 bundle carpets, G P Stavridas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—177 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels s—15,568 cwts rapeseed, and 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 38,760 cwts mawrseed, 11,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,004 cwts linseed and 424 cwts mowrseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 880 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 100 cwts cashew nuts, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

Glenedin s—1,046 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 20,480 cwts mowrseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Hermiston s—356 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR BREMEN.

Rotenfels s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 500 cwts poppyseed, Valkort Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—105 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co ; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 101 cwts gum, T V and Godse Bros.

FOR VENICE

Koerber s—20 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—125 cwts olibanum, E Yacoo and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—64 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—9 cwts ivory, M Kassom.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1909.

LORD CURZON AND LORD KITCHENER.

SOME knight of the scrap-heap has been raking about among the dust of past years, and has brought out the text of the speech Lord Curzon delivered at the Byculla Club on the 16th November, 1905, compared it with Lord Kitchener's speech of the 20th August last at Simla and found "astonishing resemblances." Dealing with five years of the same period and with the subject of India, it would have been remarkable if there were not resemblances. For the bulk of that time the two great chiefs worked harmoniously together ; but then came a difference of opinion as to Army administration. Lord Kitchener's views were upheld by the Secretary of State and Lord Curzon resigned by way of protest. At the Byculla Club farewell dinner, Lord Curzon, in the course of his speech, remarked : "I need say but few words about my resignation or the causes that led to it. I desire only to mention one cause that did not. It seems to have been thought in some quarters at Home that this was a personal quarrel and that I resigned on personal grounds. No one who has the least acquaintance with the facts of the case, and I would fain hope no one who has any acquaintance with myself, could commit this error. I resigned for a great principle or rather for two great principles." There were people out here as well as at Home who regarded the matter as a personal quarrel, and believed then, and do still, that Lord Curzon resigned for the same reason that a child throws down its toys sometimes—because he was in a naughty temper. We imagine no one was more astonished than Lord Curzon when his resignation was accepted and would have given anything to have had his ultimatum unwritten. But that matters little. We could still credit the assurance that there was no personal quarrel, if it were not for the fact that ever since he came into the House of Lords, the ex-Viceroy has missed no opportunity of attacking the military administration of India, and of having a rap at Lord Kitchener. Now we have another exhibition of pettiness—which cannot in any way be assimilated in connection with the "great principle" explanation. Who, but Lord Curzon himself, or Sir Thomas Raleigh, who wrote explanatory notes and an introduction to the published version of Lord Curzon's Indian speeches, remembers anything about it except that it was an excellent oratorical effort which, as the newspapers of the day record, was applauded to the echo? Either one of the two suggested "Memor's" letter, of which Reuter tells us to-day, or it was perpetrated by some myrimidon with a penchant for rags and bones.

It is not necessary to endeavour to compare the two speeches. If there were astounding parallels, there were also striking dissimilarities. Whilst the speech of Lord Kitchener was all about the Army, that of Lord Curzon contained very meagre reference to it. While the speech of Lord Kitchener could be snugly stowed away in less than a column of our space, that of Lord Curzon occupied a full page. Whilst Lord Kitchener plunged into his remarks like a swimmer into the sea and said what he wanted to say, Lord Curzon, in a halting voice, began, "What shall I say to you, how shall I express to you the feelings with which I rise to say farewell ?"—questions which were already answered in the printed proof of his speech which had been prepared long beforehand, and which had been carefully read and revised. But that is a mere trick of the oratorical trade. There was nothing of that about Lord Kitchener's oration. He is not and does not aspire to be a public speaker, and if by any chance he fell into Lord Curzon's phraseology or reproduced some of his elegant utterances, the ex-Viceroy should take it as the ex-Commander-in-Chief's acknowledgement of the superiority of Lord Curzon as a phrase-weaver. Both decried a policy of cupidity or adventure—Lord Curzon's words—in regard to Frontier affairs, and Lord Curzon, in commenting on our defenders, said "I am not one of those who think that the Indian Army is a bad one. I believe it to be by far the best portion of the forces of the British Crown. We have done a great deal to render the Indian Army, I will not say more efficient, but more effective. We have entirely re-armed every section of it. We have reorganised the horse and field artillery from top to bottom. We have created a new transport organisation, we are now making our own gunpowder, rifles, gun-carriages and guns ; we have added 500 British officers and are proposing to add 350 more ; we are doubling the Native Army Reserves ; and all these measures are independent of any schemes of reorganisation and redistribution of which you have heard so much. If due attention continues to be paid to the idiosyncracies of the Native Army ; and if it is treated sympathetically, I believe that we shall continue to receive from it the splendid level of service which is its tradition and its glory." And there Lord Curzon's reference to the Army terminated.

What may be taken as one of the parallel passages is this. At Byculla Lord Curzon said : "My last principle has been everywhere to look ahead, to scrutinise not merely the passing requirements of the hour but the abiding needs of the country ; and to build not for the present but for the future. I should say that the one great fault of the Englishman in India is that we do not sufficiently look ahead. We are so much absorbed in the toil of the day that we leave to-morrow to take care of itself." Lord Kitchener expressed a very similar opinion in very similar words, when he said that his second principle had been, in all things to look ahead ; to consider not merely the requirements of the moment, but the abiding needs of the country ; to build not merely for the present, but to lay the foundation for the needs of the future. "I think it is one of the weaknesses of our English rule in India that we do not always look sufficiently ahead. We are so busied with the work of to-day that we are apt to leave to-morrow to take care of itself." Is this plagiarism, or is it merely the same idea more pithily expressed ? Well, it looks very much like paraphrase, we admit, but it matters very little, for Lord Kitchener, as we all know does not pretend to literary ability, and in re-echoing Lord Curzon's opinions so candidly, pays him a greater compliment than he ever expected to receive, not apparently being able to appreciate that with a soldier the enemy of yesterday is a comrade to-day. Lord Curzon left himself in the hands of India as his judge. Lord Kitchener left himself to time. All the achievements Lord Curzon enumerated at Byculla, Lord Kitchener reiterated in his last Budget speech. Then said our late Commander-in-Chief in tribute to the Army : "Times without number I have called on all ranks in the Army, both British and Indian, for such exertion and for such self-sacrifice, and never once have they failed to respond with the utmost zeal and loyalty." Lord Curzon made similar remarks, no doubt, but Lord Kitchener could scarcely be expected to content himself with the ejaculation "Ditto brother." Lord Curzon, instead of talking of astonishing resemblances, should rather pride himself that his five years' association with Lord Kitchener had apparently imparted to him something of his own literary style.

BICENTENARY OF DR. JOHNSON.

THIS week in September two hundred years ago Dr. Johnson was born at Lichfield, a few miles from Birmingham, and consequently his bicentenary is to be celebrated in his native town and elsewhere at home with great enthusiasm. Johnson always rouses the enthusiasm of people. A hundred years ago the centenary of his birth was very cordially kept as we read in the records of the time. Then there were many people living who had seen and spoken to the great man in his later years. The enthusiasm for him is in a great measure owing to the fact that we know him as we know very few of his contemporaries or predecessors. Macaulay said more than fifty years ago in the letter of his two essays on him, that "no human being who has been more than seventy years in the grave is so well known to us." We can still say the same of him now that he has been in the grave for a century and a quarter. Most writers are known to us through their works. But with Johnson this is only partially the case. His writings, indeed, reveal the man who wrote them, to a certain extent, and there are at times vivid autobiographical touches in some of them, as the life of his close friend, Savage. But paradoxical as it may appear, Johnson's works, with some exceptions, have fallen into neglect and, if his fame had depended on them alone, he would have long since been forgotten. Johnson as a writer did great service to English letters ; but that service was more or less ephemeral and has passed away with the times he served. His "Dictionary", which he probably thought would be his lasting monument, is now hardly known except by name to succeeding generations, and its place is taken by others which have far outstripped it as it had outstripped its predecessors. The "Lives of the Poets" is his most enduring work, the work to which posterity turns with profit still. But even here one has to wade through the biographies of many utterly forgotten poets—indeed some mere rhymsters—to find his shrewd observations on life and character, and what is still better his criticisms on poetry. The latter are the salt which preserves the entire work from oblivion, but even in this matter of criticism Johnson had his well-defined limitations which rendered him incompetant to deal with poets, like Milton and Gray, both of whom receive but scant justice at his hands and both whose lives are disfigured by his many and gross prejudices as a critic. The kind of poetry with which he had most sympathy and which he best understood and indeed himself practised with great skill and success, as his "Vanity of Human Wishes" shows, was what is called classical poetry ; and in dealing with poets of this school like Dryden and Pope, he shows at his best.

Of Johnson's works, then, little is read by the general public except some select lives of the poets, and perhaps *Rasselas*, an eloquent, though ponderous, novel of the didactic kind which it first brought into vogue. Yet of Johnson we know much more than of other contemporary writers whose works we read to a far greater extent. Burke is read and studied by a far larger public than Johnson commands ; but of Burke we know far less than of Johnson. The latter is so intimately known because of the fact that his biography has been written by Boswell to whom Johnson's favour with posterity is in a great measure due. It was somewhat of an accident, but a most happy accident, that led Boswell into Johnson's intimacy which enabled him to produce what is undoubtedly the best of biographies. Whilst doing full justice to the skilful biographer—which was not done him by Macaulay who was carried away by his inveterate love of paradox into unduly depreciating him—we must say that in the case of the life of any other man Boswell would not have succeeded so well. Of Burke even Boswell would have produced but an indifferent biography. Of Johnson he was able to bring out so excellent a biography chiefly because during the last and best twenty years of his life, Johnson's intellectual activity found its chief outlet in conversation which Boswell had the foresight to record minutely and the felicity to reproduce in his work with great skill. Johnson was during the latter part of his life the centre of a brilliant literary circle, in which he shows by his great powers as a talker. Boswell has made Johnson and his circle of the famous Club, live for us in his vivacious pages. All that was loveable and attractive in Johnson appeals to the reader of Boswell's pages as it has never done in any other biography. Boswell's life must be to a great extent considered as Johnson's work. The spoken word has in the case of the great Dictator of Letters proved more lasting than his written works.

COTTON SPINNERS' GRIEVANCES.

THERE are several interesting things in the last quarterly report of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners. The Lancashire operatives seem to be in rather a curious state of mind, perhaps a little resembling that of the traditional person who wanted to eat his cake and have it. They admit the benefit that "short time," which "has now been extensively adopted, not only in England, but in a number of other European countries as well," must have upon the trade, but they are seriously annoyed at their present curtailment of wages, and with a characteristic working man's grouse, grumble that their employers get all the benefit. "This large reduction of output" they say, "must ultimately have a beneficial influence upon the state of the markets, but up to the present the trade does not appear to have got beyond the 'expectation' stage. The loss of wages being sustained by our members alone will be something over £10,000 per week. We can only hope that the sacrifices at present being made by the operatives generally, for the future benefit of the industry, will not be forgotten by the employers as speedily as similar sacrifices have been on some past occasions." Sacrifices, when output is seriously reduced, are not the sole privilege of the workmen. Employers suffer too, but we fear it is rather the habit of the British trade unionist to imagine that every little loss he may suffer goes its way somehow to the enrichment of his master. It certainly never occurs to him that a master might be forced by trade union influence to pay bigger wages than he can afford. When the present depression is over the workman will take his share in the benefits of revived trade, just as he did during the late industrial activity, which resulted in the over-production, from which the trade is suffering. The same point of view is taken in the paragraph dealing with the joint conference on excessive mill buildings. But in the hopes there expressed for a strengthening of the British company laws, which are on all hands are admitted to be in need of amendment, we may cordially join. On this point the report says:—"It is expected that steps will be taken jointly in the near future to try and secure such an amendment of the Limited Liability Companies' Act, as will prevent the trade from being so easily exploited by unscrupulous gangs of company promoters as it recently has been, with such disastrous results. Since the commencement of the mania in 1905, we have in our reports persistently deprecated the unwarrantable rate at which mills were being put up, and foreshadowed the results. These results are now with us in the shape of over-production and its attendant evils. The worst feature of the business is that whilst those who are largely responsible for bringing the present position about have enormously enriched themselves at the expense of the trade, the operatives are now called upon to bear the lion's share of the losses. Action ought to have been taken years ago, but it is better late than never. We believe it is possible to legislate out of existence the abuses to which the present company laws are subject, without in any way hindering the legitimate expansion of trade. To that end the present effort is being directed."

MESSAGES of condolence are being published in the Calcutta native papers on the death of Lal Mohan Ghose from various towns in Bengal.

THE appointment has been sanctioned of a supervising engineer in connection with the Court of Wards in the United Provinces.

LAND is being taken up in the Jubbulpore Tahsil in connection with the recently sanctioned Barera Kalan Tank Irrigation Project.

IT is notified that Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman has been elected a Councillor of the Municipal Corporation in the vacancy caused by the resignation of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

IN a billiard match at Lucknow of 3,000 up Ramphal Shaw ran out a winner after an exciting game. The match at the finish stood :—Shaw 3,000 Bischoff (receives 1,750, 2,939.

MR. W. R. WILSON, Electrical Inspector, Punjab, has been placed in charge of the lately constituted Simla Hydro Electric Division with headquarters at Basantpur. Three P. W. D. engineers are now employed in this Division.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Zeppelin in Berlin.

TURKISH SUCCESSES.

BERLIN, SEPTEMBER 3.

TURKEY has achieved two important successes in the course of the last few days. The first of these was the settlement of the Cretan Question, in a manner which more or less satisfies the desires of the Porte. The Powers, which, since the war between Greece and Turkey, had allowed affairs to take such a turn as to suggest a gradual passing over of the island to Greece, have been obliged to cry halt to the very development they had encouraged, and have energetically opposed the wishes of Greece, to which they had previously allowed a free rein, so that Turkish suzerainty over Crete seems secured. The Turks may well be satisfied with the turn events have taken ; it means a great gain of prestige for them, inasmuch as not only Greece but also the four Great Powers, which had taken the management of the Cretan Question in hand, have granted concessions to the New Turkey which they would never have accorded to the Old Turkey, and, in recognition of the strong national feeling of the Young Turkish Party, have seen themselves obliged to make good all that which they had been instrumental in putting in the way of the Old Turks, with regard to the Cretan Question. It is of course possible that the solution of the Cretan Question is only a provisional one. To what extent the future will accentuate or modify the suzerainty of the Turks over the island, which in reality is self, in the first place, in the hands of the Turks themselves.

The second success which the Turks have achieved has attracted less notice in the European Press than the one already mentioned but is, as a matter of fact, of far greater real importance; we refer to the recall of the Macedonian Financial Delegates of the Great Powers . . . . . The Great Powers gave notice by this act that they are willing in the future, that means to say from the date of the Revolution in Turkey, to pursue a totally different policy in Macedonia to that which they have hitherto been accredited with. This is a far more important fact for Turkey anything appertaining to the Cretan question. If we bear in mind the meeting at Reval, and the plans which were at that time formulated by the Great Powers against the Turkish suzerainty, and in aid of the civilisation of Macedonia as a result of pourpalers between the European Cabinets, we shall be able to appreciate at its right value the complete change of front which has taken place during the course of the last few years. At that time it was a question of an increase of European control, to-day every one is talking of such control being diminished. If at the same time we remember that the whole Macedonian Question only became acute at the time when the Christian sections of the population began to set their hopes on the intervention of the Great Powers, we are now confronted with the possibility that, as there is no further likelihood of the Great Powers intervening, a more peaceful feeling will ensue, and that these parts of the population will settle down to a calmer and more peaceful style of existence. If the Great Powers show by the steps they are taking that they leave a satisfactory solution of the Macedonian Question to Turkey itself, and that they have abandoned all plans for severing Macedonia from Turkey, neither the Greeks, nor the Servians, nor the Bulgarians will be in a position to hope for the fulfilment of their wishes by organising a guerilla warfare, and thus forcing the Great Powers to intervene. For better or for worse they will see themselves obliged to relinquish their hopes, and by so doing will be assisting the cause of peace.

The turn of events in the Macedonian Question may be regarded, not only as an actual but also as a strong moral victory for Turkey. It bears witness to the respect which Europe has felt for the inner force which Turkey has shown since the Revolution of the previous year. No less clearly does is prove the confidence which the statesmen of the Young Turkish Party have succeeded in instilling in the minds of the Great Powers. Turkey has every reason to be satisfied with the international position which it has won for itself during the course of the last few years. The Porte has no reason to wish for further successes in foreign policy, but should look to a period of internal peace and quiet in which to consolidate the new order of events, to preclude all relapses and to secure a further development. The next task with which Tuskey is confronted and the next successes to which all friends of the Ottoman Empire look forward lie in the domain of home affairs. Much has already been done in this direction, but matters were so bad under the old regime, that many decades must elapse before all traces of this evil are wiped away and its effects corrected.

ZEPPELIN IN BERLIN.

A brilliant summer day, the whole metropolis is on foot, the name of Zeppelin is on all lips, every part of the town is gay with bunting, vast masses of people throng all the thoroughfares, squares, fields, roofs, towers, hills : a general feeling of pleasant expectation prevails, as though a long expected friend, after repeated postponements, was at length about to arrive ; this was the keynote of the Zeppelin day in Berlin yesterday. In contradistinction to the hard flight the airship had to make on Saturday against wind and weather on the way to Bitterfeld, which necessitated the night being passed in the latter town, the voyage on Sunday was a most brilliant one. As early as 10 o'clock the great airship was sighted in the vicinity of Potsdam and, as she was not timed to reach Berlin till half past twelve. Count Zeppelin was enabled to cruise at his ease round the whole of Berlin, so that everybody had a splendid chance of seeing him. Like a silver cloud the Zepplin first became visible on the horizon, slowly and gradually it assumed a definite shape. "Zeppelin!" cries a voice, a hundred throats re-echo the cry, until the name passes from mouth to mouth through the dense masses assembled. At last it was here, the great airship which had so often been pictured and described to us, and a great surprise it proved after all. Zeppelin's airship is not only a masterpiece of technical skill, but also a thing of beauty. Its whole shape and its different lines are simple, distinct, plastic and graceful; in all its movements it displays lightness, and airiness and grace. The giant airship scarcely seems to be made of solid matter, but rather to be composed of the air through which it floats obedient to the will of its steersman. The impression created is that of a splendid monster fish, swimming majestically and securely through space.

The first official reception took place in the South of the town, in the enormous Tempelhofer Feld, in the immediate neighbourhood of which the Emperor and the Imperial family were awaiting its arrival in the adjoining barracks. At the moment when the ship appeared above this vast stretch of plain, covered as it was with a vast concourse of people, and when the Count began waving his handkerchief to the thousands waiting below, a shout of welcome arose as though from one voice. The airship executed a variety of evolutions over the heads of the spectators, thus giving a striking proof of the sureness and mobility with which it can be managed. Especial admiration was aroused by the perfect way in which it answered to the helm. After remaining for some time over the Tempelhofer Feld it sailed slowly away towards the north of the town, in which direction lies the spot selected for a landing, the extensive artillery practice ground set aside for the use of the military gunners and airshippers of the Prussian metropolis. Only a small number of persons succeeded in obtaining admission to the spot where the ship was to land. Nobody who was fortunate enough to be present will ever forget the wonderful scene that presented itself, as, towards half past one, the Zeppelin drew nearer and lower to the earth, revealing more and more clearly the graceful magnitude of its shape. With absolute certainty it paused over the spot chosen where it hovered a while as the guide ropes were being lowered. Finally the giant bird was safely fettered ; the military band brazened forth "Deutschland, Deutschland uber alles." a storm of cheers broke from those present. In an instant the barriers were broken down and a crowd of officers and civilians surrounded the Emperor and Count Zeppelin. Here the Emperor and the Mayor of Berlin received the great aviator, the while his magnificent creation swung almost motionless at anchor under the brilliant rays of the summer sun.

A mood of joyful excitement pervaded the town all day long. All were busy discussing the arrival, the landing, and the beauty of the airship. It had been a red-letter day in the lives of all, but the problem of aerial navigation still offer many difficulties which have to be overcome and the latest accident which occurred to the Zeppelin to-day serves as a reminder of the many dangers and difficulties that still threaten aerial navigation. Nevertheless, no one who was present in Berlin on August 29th is likely to forget the splendid spectacle presented to his view; the great airship, reliable and majestic, like the realisation of those dreams of "the white swans of the air", as foretold by Leonardo da Vinci more than four hundred years ago.

L. ASCH.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

"SPLENDID BROTHER," by Pett Ridge—(Methuen).—This is just the life-story of two brothers as told by one of them. Henry Drew tells the story. He is a hero-worshipper and his brother Leonard, one of those dazzling creatures who are made to be worshipped. Leonard is in fact a scamp, a selfish scamp, but possesses the wonderful art of deceiving everyone. He becomes a great man to the outside world and then the crash comes and he has to leave his country, he still remains Henry's hero. Henry is a most lovable character, but one sometimes loses patience with him in the way in which he sacrifices himself altogether to his unworthy brother. The other characters are drawn from life in Mr. Pett Ridge's own inimitable style.

"THE BISHOP AND THE LADY," by Martin Lutrell Swayne—(Methuen).—A very readable, although very frivolous book. Mrs. Devas is the lady, a wealthy widow, young and attractive, she has many admirers, a Bishop, and Sir Cyprian Romander, a widower with a grown-up family, the eldest of whom Carl, is also an ardent admirer of the little widow, and a Dr. Wester Norden, "one of the new viewy men who is absolutely against all ties of marriage, laughs at it, roars at it, but all the same the strongest character in the book." The final is splendid. She is engaged to one of the gentlemen and going to run away quietly with another, when the plot is discovered and all her admirers assemble in her drawing-room, the puffing motor panting at the door, the luggage being carried out. Each in turn remonstrates with her, tries to show her the folly of running away. She calmly turns to a gentleman, not the one she is engaged to nor the one she was to run away with, and says to him so overtly : "Will you please take me away from all these very silly and vulgar people! I should like to be a stepmother after all." The little widow is an admirably drawn character of a thoroughly irresponsible person.

"TRUE TILDA," by A. T. Quiller Couch.—(George Bell).—Quite a refreshing story, no love making, no neurotic people with temperaments to consider, but the story of two children. Tilda, a circus-girl, being one, and Arthur Miles Turnawe Chandow being the other. Of course, Tilda is an exaggerated character but nevertheless the kindness these two homeless little vagabonds receive on all sides makes one take a brighter view of life. That the poor are generally kind to each other is certainly exemplified. There is also a good deal of humour which is only to be expected from the class of people, many of whom are connected with travelling shows. All's well that ends well, True Tilda is no exception.

THE VERY REV. J. N. COUTINHO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter that the very Rev. J. N. Coutinho built the Church of Dabul, I meant the Parochial House of the Church of Dabul. The Church was built by the late Rev. Fr. Faria. But the debts incurred on the Church were paid by the Rev. Fr. Coutinho, so that when he was appointed Vicar he had an enormous debt to wipe off, which only a model priest like him could have done within five years. The Goan Union School paid a nominal lump sum of about Rs. 3,000 but it was mainly through the exertions of the Rev. Fr. Coutinho that the Goan Union School is enjoying two flats of the Parochial House "free of rent for life." The Bishop of Damaun, when he came out from Lisbon, was so pleased with the Rev. Fr. Coutinho's administration, that he was on the point of appointing him the Vicar-General of the Diocese, but fearing lest the East Indians should bring forth their man for nomination, he appointed a European priest on a principle of neutrality.

A PARISHIONER.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. Wheeler, the wife of the Examiner of Accounts of the B. G. J. P. Railway, gave an entertainment to English-speaking girls ; of the Bhownagar School yesterday. After refreshments and music subsequently, Mrs. Wheeler spoke on education and the benefits accruing thereby. Miss Jerbai, the Assistant School Mistress, replied in suitable terms; Miss Rasidbanoo also spoke dwelling on unity, etc. This is the first time that the school-going girls have been entertained by the wife of an officer at Bhownagar.

A clever arrest of a thief was made at Junagad the other day. The thief went to a goldsmith to offer some golden ornaments for sale, the goldsmith suspecting something went out on the excuse of drinking water; when he returned the thief found to his great surprize that a policeman had been brought and he at once arrested the man who made a statement implicating others in the theft committed in the temple of Malia Hativa some time back. The Police are on the look out for the others.

RETURNING from Berehaven two ships of the Atlantic Fleet—the battleship "Prince of Wales" and the cruiser "Venus"—carried out full-power steam trials on the way to Portsmouth. The "Prince of Wales" attained an average speed of 19 knots and the "Venus" averaged 20 knots.

A GIGANTIC procession, numbering thirty thousand men and women, passed through the principal streets of Copenhagen the other day to protest against the appointment of Mr. Christensen as Minister of War. The resolution, which was unanimously passed, was addressed to the King and the Folksthing. Mr. Christensen, when Prime Minister, figured in the trial at which the Cabinet Minister, Mr. Alberti, was convicted of criminally corrupt administration.

THE DEFENCES OF AUSTRALIA

GUARDING THE PACIFIC.

Compulsory Training Demanded.

SCHEME TO COST TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the Minister of Defence, in moving the second reading of the Defence Bill, said the time had arrived when Australia should be a buttress and not a burden. Great Britain had no battleship in the Pacific, while Japan had fifteen. Britain had four armoured cruisers, Japan had twelve and America eleven. He believed that when the Australian fleet was in full operation it would be a most potent argument for peace.

The Bill provides for compulsory naval or military training in the most populated areas, comprising sixty per cent. of the population.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Despatches from Melbourne state that under the scheme of the Minister of Defence, a total force of 260,000 well trained adult soldiers will eventually be available as a striking force ready for war, while a second line of 115,000 will be ready to be mobilised. A compact expeditionary force will be provided for service over-sea when required,

It is estimated that the cost of the whole scheme of naval and military defence will be £2,500,000 annually.

THE HURRICANE IN AMERICA.

Enormous Damage.

AREA SPREADING.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

The hurricane in Mississipai continues with unabated force and is spreading inland to the Ohio valley and the great lakes. The damage at New Orleans is estimated at 1,000,000 dollars. Five persons have perished.

DR. COOK IN NEW YORK.

Enthusiastic Reception.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

Dr. Cook arrived in New York to-day. The liner was met by a great pleasure steamer, filled with his friends and admirers. The Mayor and the city officials were also present. On this vessel Dr. Cook steamed up the Hudson amid a din of saluting syrens. The explorer's modesty and frankness are the subject of the most favourable comment.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Dr. Cook, wearing a wreath of roses and attended by a procession a mile long with a band, traversed five miles of streets thronged with cheering crowds.

THE DUTCH BUDGET.

Increased Taxation.

INCOME TAX TO BE INTRODUCED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

Advices from the Hague report that the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the States-General to-day, foreshadowed an increase of succession and alcohol duties, a revision of the Customs, the introduction of income tax and the improvement of coast defences. A serious effort will be made to restrict the abuse of opium. The Queen was absent, being occupied with maternal duties.

EXEMPTIONS FROM INCOME TAX.

Concession to Crown Servants

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

The House of Commons have passed Clause 30 of the Finance Bill, which includes exemptions from income tax in the case of Crown servants abroad.

In response to pressure, Mr. Lloyd-George extended the exemptions to former servants of the Crown, and promised to consider the cases of persons in the service of the Native States of India or of the Khedive, and also the case of missionaries.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

Attitude towards Greece and Crete.

CHANCELLOR DECORATED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

A semi-official communique, issued in Vienna, states that the conferences between Baron von Aehrenthal and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg showed that both the countries are anxious to maintain the *status quo* in the Near East. They agreed to maintain an attitude of reserve with regard to Crete and the crisis in Greece out of friendly feeling to the ally who is more actively interested therein.

LATER.

Emperor Francis Joseph personally decorated Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg with the Cross of the Order of St. Stephen.

THE LATE DR. DAVIDSON.

Burial at Sea.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

The late Dr. Davidson, according to his wishes, was buried at sea, ten miles out of Penzance.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

Sir E. Grey Commends Mutual Goodwill.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

An International Press Conference is sitting in London. Over two hundred delegates from Europe and America are in attendance.

A banquet was given last night at which five hundred guests, including Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Sydney Buxton and many members of Parliament were present.

Sir Edward Grey, in welcoming the delegates, referred to the important factor which the Press constituted in international affairs. He urged the hearers to see that international differences did not assume undue proportions. Differences would disappear if there was a firm belief in mutual good-will.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

Freedom from Menace Necessary.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

A telegram from New York states that Mr. Crane, the new Minister to China, speaking at a farewell banquet, said he believed China had great problems to solve and was perfectly capable of solving them alone, if she could be kept free from menace. She would require much foreign material for development, and America was determined to have her share.

THE RIFF CAMPAIGN.

Strong Opposition by the Moors.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

The Moors are desperately contesting every inch of the Spanish advance. The Spanish cavalry made repeated charges and occasional hand-to-hand fighting took place.

The Spaniards yesterday lost a hundred killed and wounded, including fourteen officers.

SIAMESE DINNER IN LONDON.

A Birthday Celebration.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

A dinner was held at the Siamese Legation yesterday to celebrate the birthday of the King of Siam. Forty guests were present, including two of the King's sons, several prominent Siamese Government officials, the staff of the Legation and a number of Siamese Government students.

BRITISH DESTROYER ASHORE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

The destroyer "Itchen" has gone ashore in a bad position on the Shetlands.

"PARTITION DAY."

Federation Hall to be Built.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 22.

The *Bengalee* reminds its readers that the 16th of October is Partition Day, when there will be a collection of funds to build a Federation Hall, and it hopes sufficient money will be raised to complete it.

THE ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 22.

At a preliminary meeting in connection with the forthcoming All-India Industrial Conference held yesterday, a Committee was formed with Pundit Balakram Pandya and Professors Dasgupta and Bhatia as Secretaries. A preliminary meeting of the Social Conference was also held and Professor Ruchiram Sahni was elected General Secretary.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Protection of Passengers Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

Amongst matters discussed by the Railway Conference here to-day was that of protection of passengers from train thieves. In this connection two interesting inventions were exhibited.

One was an ingenious device patented by three gunner officers, Messrs. Lenpestey, Parbury and Major Lethbridge. This is designed to enable the doors of first and second class carriages to be secured during the periods a train is running by an automatically working lock controlled from the brake-van by means of a vacuum pipe which yet permits the doors to be opened at any time from within by passengers desiring to alight, also during halts at larger stations by passengers boarding the train.

The second invention was a clever letter lock for securing goods wagons which was exhibited by the Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

It is now practically settled that a new Dufferin Hospital is to be erected at Simla and a Committee has been appointed to prepare designs.

An Alpine enthusiast who died at Strasburg has left instructions that he is to be cremated, and his ashes scattered to the four winds on the top of the Grossglocker mountains.

A girl named Henriette Koegler has found in a field outside Strasburg a parcel containing a small gold watch and a note requesting the finder to keep it as a souvenir of a balloonist who wishes to pay his tribute to a lovely country.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

A War of Extermination.

The Town Hall meeting on the South African scandal was almost unexceptionable in tone and spirit. There was, indeed, some acrid criticism, and one or two speakers had rather a confused notion as to the proper party responsible for the inhumane treatment of our fellow-men in South Africa. But under the stress of a grave and ever-growing wrong, I marvel at the self-restraint and good sense of the meeting. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokahle led the way with a clear and temperate presentment of the case, allowing the facts to speak for themselves, and they did speak eloquently enough, and the speakers who followed seemed to have taken their cue from him. The incident relating to the cancelled meeting was, as I had hoped, very lightly touched, and the few allusions made to the bar sinister imposed on the coloured races for the first time by a legislative enactment, were not unduly acrimonious. While our brethren are struggling for rudimentary civil rights, while they are struggling in vain for the right to live in tolerable peace and contentment in a land in which many of them are born and bred and which, therefore, is their real and only home, the colour bar with respect to political privileges is a remote evil which must be relegated to the background. The White Colonists are determined to make no compromise and give no quarter to the Asiatics. It is a ruthless war of exterminstion which they have undertaken against them. There were 15,000 Indian males in the Transvaal before the war, now the total Indian population, men, women and children, has dwindled down to 6,000!

A Desperate Situation.

What is the remedy? We are told we must carry on a sustained, persistent and well directed agitation in India on behalf of our suffering brethren. For any effect it may have directly upon the White Colonists, we may cry on till the crack of doom. If then, they will not be persuaded, can they be coerced? Supposing Great Britain is moved by the intensity of feeling in India to take action, will she be able to move the colonists? If they were told that their policy was adding to the embarrassment of the Imperial Government in India it would be quite in harmony with their selfishness to say, "Perish India! I do not think their imperial patriotism can be roused so far as to agree to some tolerably fair and equitable settlement, England missed a good opportunity of driving a bargain with the colony, when it was allowed Self-Government. Now there is no use crying over spilt milk. But we cannot cease lamenting that such an opportunity is not likely to recur. To say the truth, I do not see my way through this sad business. We have not even the poor consolation of retributory vengeance. Some thinkers are talking of "Asia contra mundum" as a possibility to be dreaded and averted. It is a possibility so very remote that it does not come within the pale of practical politics. As a contingency, near or remote, it is doubtful. But what is the good of such speculations? They won't deter the colonists.

If India were a Colony?

Let us apply the South African problem to India. There is a party in India which demands self-government on colonial lines. Those who clamour the loudest for it, and are most impatient about it, are not distinguished for their love of the British or their rule. Supposing they are armed with complete autonomy and independence, would it be open to them to rule that no white man shall land on these shores, as an answer to the colonies which are against Asiatics? If they did so, what would be the course for England to adopt? Can Great Britain be to India the mother-country in the sense in which she is to the white colonies? When self-government is granted, we may safely presume that Extremists of the wildest type will be in a majority, and will have their own way, while the spirit of hostile Extremism is abroad, England will be regarded but as a step-mother. If India, when turned into an independent colony proves recalcitrant, will England step in again, and repeat the weary task of re-establishing her supreme authority?

Memorial to Lord Ripon.

It is now some weeks since Lord Ripon has passed to his rest, and yet I have not heard of any serious movement to raise a memorial to him. We have been most effusive in our acknowledgment of his high character, and his sympathy with the people and desire for their advancement while he was Viceroy of India; but nothing has yet been done to give a tangible shape to our love and reverence for the great nobleman. A writer in an Indian magazine has issued a poetical appeal to his countrymen, but it has certainly not proved another "Bande Mataram" in rousing them to action.

"Alas! thy sons forget,
To place in their midst his high memorial,
Conspicuous from sea to sea; and set,
In largest writ, on granite pedestal."

The plaintive prose of our poet has fallen flat. It is not possible to raise an All-India memorial. Let each province do its own part. But whatever other provinces may or may not do, Bombay may distinguish itself by taking the lead and showing the way to the rest. It is the business of the people, not of municipalities or other public bodies. There was a motion on the agenda of the Bombay Corporation, to request the Government to amend the Act, so as to enable the Municipality to contribute from its funds towards a memorial to Lord Ripon. That motion, I see, has been wisely withdrawn. A Corporation is an abstraction without body or soul, and the money voted by it would afford no criterion of the active sympathy and sincerity of the people at large. For the memorial to be of any value, the money must come, not from public funds, but from private purses, not from corporate bodies, but from individuals. We must have proof of individual sacrifice.

A Plea to the Contrary.

It is stated in some quarters that Lord Ripon needs no memorial, and they ground their opinion on a paradox. Lord Ripon has established himself too well and universally in the affections of this country to need any extraneous aid to his fame. He has raised a monument unto himself in the heart of every true Indian. If this were a valid objection, the most illustrious among the dead would be the very persons who would be left without a memorial, that form of homage being reserved only for lesser lights. But people commemorated a great man in brass or marble for two reasons, as an incentive to future generations and as a mark of gratitude and appreciation. This mark of gratitude has been richly earned by Lord Ripon, and and excuse to withhold it from him will, in reality, be a failure to perform an obvious duty. It is not necessary that the funds collected in his honour should all be expended on statues and mausoleums. There are a hundred objects to which the money can be usefully applied in the name of the departed worthy.

The Fire at Kalbadevi.

The fire which took place at the "Elephant Building" in Kalbadevi, has once again drawn the attention of the public to the absence of any precautionary arrangements for escape, which are specially necessary in connection with the extensive chawls and tenements so numerous in Bombay. The building in Kalbadevi is a huge structure, five stories high, and provided with but one staircase, which again, was not fire-proof. When the disastrous fire occurred about three years ago in private school premises near Kapad Bazaar, it was understood that the authorities would thereafter insist upon the provision of two staircases, whatever the size of the building. But it would seem that after the catastrophe had passed out of the public mind, things were allowed to relapse into the old, hum-drum groove. It was very lucky that the fire at Kalbadevi broke out during the day. If it had occurred at night, when the scores of tenants inhabiting the place were in their beds, it would probably have resulted in terrible fatalities. We again find that the fire escapes are not long enough to reach the top of tall buildings. The defect should be remedied without delay. Had a fire escape of the proper length being taken to the burning house in time it would saved the poor man who, panic-stricken, jumped from the top floor and was killed instantaneously. I think the Municipality should undertake the inspection of all huge chawls and buildings, where people, mostly the poor swarm, as in a hive, with a view to see if there is adequate and reasonable provision for protection and escape, in the event of a fire. Many chawls for the poor are constructed of old and rather flimsy materials which would easily catch fire, and here the necessity of proper safeguards is all the more urgent. If, as I believe, the Municipality is still brooding over the building bye-laws, I hope it will include in them proper provisions for the safety and protection of tenants, as well as for fixing the responsibility on the right parties, in the event of a fire or collapse.

DION.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Work to be Re-started.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 22.

The Ottoman Assembly has at last decided to proceed with the Hedjaz Railway, and work on the line will be re-commenced as soon after the approaching pilgrimage as practicable. The Turkish budget, which was recently passed, estimated Government expenditure of nearly £6,000,000 sterling on the line during the next financial year and an income of £1,000,000 in the form of railway receipts and about £2,000,000 as donations from the whole Mahomedan world.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Breaches Repaired.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, SEPTEMBER 22.

The breaches on the railway line between Khanewal and Shorekote have been repaired except half a mile between Makhdumpur and Abdula Hakim where passengers will be transhipped. Through communication will probably be restored by Monday next.

PUNJAB JUDICIAL OFFICERS

New Gradings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

The following grading of Judicial Officers in the Punjab has been ordered from the 1st proximo under the recently sanctioned reorganisation scheme:—

First Grade Divisional Judges.—Messrs. Chevis and Scott Smith; second grade Divisional Judges.—Messrs. Beadon, Inam Ali and Rose; third grade.—Messrs. Abdul Ghafur Khan Martineau, Dundas, Rosignol, Escort; fourth grade.—Messrs. Waring Ros, Leslie, Jones, Irvine, Narayan Das, Harris; District Judges.—Mulraj, Wilberforce, Bird, Malan, Thompson, Ellis, Chinilal and Parker.

BAIRA RIOT CASE.

Adjourned to Next Month.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANIKGANJ, SEPTEMBER 22.

The hearing of the Baira Riot case where Satis Chandra Sen, Mohendra Chandra Dey, Iadav Chandra Chakravarty, Bepin Chandra Dey and Bhupendra Mohan Roy stand charged under section 147 I. P. C. (rioting,) was to-day adjourned to October.

RANGOON HOME FOR AGED AND POOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 22.

On Monday evening the Lieutenant-Governor opened the new extension to the Home for the Aged and Poor. His Honour was accompanied by Lady White, and there was a large gathering. After addresses by one of the inmates and Mr. Upo Kha, Dr Pedley reviewed the history of the Home and the work of the Sisters.

His Honour made a speech, eulogising the work of the institution.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. have instructed the Captain of the mail steamer "Sydney" to anchor outside Penang, which is not the usual port of call of their liners, and arranged to have there a special steam launch ready to meet Lord Kitchener, who proceeded on by rail to Singapore. The same Keamer is then conveying from that port Lord tistchener to China.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held last evening, Sir Sassoon David presided.

THE "ELEPHANT BUILDING" FIRE.

The Commissioner having submitted statements with regard to fires in Bombay during the last week, Mr. Todd observed in connection with the fire in "Elephant Building," Kalbadevi Road, that the Fire Brigade did excellent work on the occasion and it was magnificently managed. The petrol fire engine worked most satisfactorily and the fire was put out in as short a time as possible. The man who jumped from the top floor and killed himself suffered through no fault of the Fire Brigade. He had lost self-control. Immediately after he fell, two other men appeared in the window of the same flat, and though the jumping sheet was ready below they would not jump. They then went behind and disappeared in the smoke and it was believed they jumped to an adjoining roof.

The statements submitted by the Commissioner were recorded.

It was resolved on the motion of the Chairman to put on record the satisfactory work done by Mr. Anandrao Shette, during the two months that he was acting Municipal Secretary.

Sir Louis Dane leaves Simla on 26th proximo.

A young woman in Munich is bringing an action for breach of promise against her fiance who had promised to marry her this summer, but now wishes to postpone the wedding on the ground that the rainy weather does not count as summer.

The unusual sight was witnessed at Windsor Castle recently of a Line regiment doing guard duty, the 1st Battalion, Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th Foot) having taken over the duties from the 1st Battalion, Irish Guards, who left Windsor for the Aldershot Command manœuvres. It is very many years since a Line regiment performed similar duties at Windsor.

Sir Henry Burdett, who forty years ago inspected the principal English hospitals, has just started on a second tour of the same kind. Since the time of the previous inspection a revolution in hospital practice has taken place. Forty years ago asepsis was unknown as a routine practice, and the mortality after operations was from 33 to 40 per cent. There were no trained nurses.

THE TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

Presidency vs. Parsis.

PARSIS—5 WICKETS FOR 108.

The Parsis having defeated the Hindus in the first of the Triangular matches, met the Presidency in the final yesterday. Owing to the heavy rains that fell on Monday night and Tuesday morning, a start could not be made on Tuesday and play had to be postponed till yesterday. But the weather proved as inclement yesterday as it had been the day before. Heavy showers came down in the morning and continued without a break, and at half-past eleven, the time fixed for a start, the ground was found to be in a soaked condition and it was then decided to make a further postponement till to-day. The players and the spectators went away disappointed. Then, however, the clouds suddenly cleared away and a hurried communication passed between the two teams, as the result of which it was finally decided to make a start at 4 o'clock. The news spread quickly through the city and by half-past three there were about a thousand spectators present, and at the start the number had been increased by about a thousand more. Messrs. W. George and P. Vakil acted as umpires and Messrs. J. M. Divecha and S. V. Navalkar as scorers.

THE PARSIS BAT.

The Parsis won the toss and elected to bat. Chothia and Dinshaw of Karachi were the first two Parsi representatives, the Presidency attack being entrusted to Napier at the Police Court end and Simms at the Gymkhana end. Off Napier's sixth delivery Chothia got a two, to which Dinshaw at the other end responded with a four, all run, off the first ball from Simms. The Karachi man then telegraphed the first decade by sending the Sussex amateur to the western boundary. In Napier's second over, Chothia scored a two and sent the Quetta man to the boundary, but the bowler had his revenge shortly, as with his sixth delivery he had the Elphinstonian caught in the slips by Simms(17—1—8). J.S. Warden joined Dinshaw, who welcomed the new-comer with a four off Simms in the bowler's second over, and put up the second decade. Napier and Simms then sent down a maiden each. The total had been increased by five only, when Dinshaw was beautifully caught in the slips by Simms off Napier. The retiring batsman had played nice cricket for his 13. (25—2—13). R. P. Meherhomji, who was the next man in, opened his account by scoring a single in Simms' next over, and then beautifully driving Napier to the northern boundary sent up 30. He next lifted one of Napier's deliveries in the slips and got a single, the ball falling beyond Cooper's reach. Meherhomji then twice sending Simms to the boundary telegraphed 40, which he followed up with yet another boundary stroke in the same over. The batsman had made the pace rather too hot to suit the Presidency skipper who now put on Milne to bowl in place of Simms at the Gymkhana end. The change had the desired effect as off the third delivery of Milne, Warden who had been playing a steady game was held in the slips by Napier (45—3—2.) Driver opened by hitting the very first ball he received from Milne to the western boundary. Meherhomji then telegraphed the half century amid cheers by cutting the Quetta bowler for three. A disaster then befall the Parsis' as in Milne's next over, Meherhomji, the finest bat on their side, was out to a catch in the slips by Napier off Milne. The retiring batsman had by attractive cricket contributed 23, which included four 4's. (54—4—23). D. E. Mody, the Parsis skipper, who filled the vacant place, seemed to be very uncomfortable with Napier's deliveries. Driver, however, finely hitting Napier to the leg boundary sent up the sixth decade. The young Collegian then again sent Napier to the boundary in the same direction. At this stage, an unsuccessful appeal for l-b-w, was made against Driver, shortly after the seventh decade went up. The Parsi skipper then opened his account with a four off Milne. At 77 Simms relieved Milne at the Gymkhana end. At this stage rain began to drizzle shortly after, but a cheer announced the fact that the Sussex bowler had found Driver's middle stump with one of his express deliveries. (77—5—19). The slogger Mulla was the next man in, whom Mody welcomed with a four off Napier, and telegraphed 80. In Simms' next over, Mody nicely put a full toss to the leg for four. Mulla then telegraphed 90 by hitting Napier twice to the boundary. The rain, which had been drizzling steadily since it began to fall, now came down in a rather smart shower, and the players had to retire to the pavilion. But immediately after the players had reached the pavilion, the rain stopped and a re-start was made. Mulla then telegraphed the century amid loud cheers by hitting Napier clean over the northern boundary. At 104, Cooper, the Ahmednagger bowler, was entrusted with the attack at the Gymkhana end in place of Simms. Mody hit Cooper to the Esplanade Road boundary for a four, the Parsis had made 108 for 5 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day at a quarter to six.

SOME REMARKS.

The game might more aptly be described as mud sports than as cricket. The decision to make a start at 4 o'clock, when the ground had hardly had sufficient time to dry up after the heavy rains of the morning and the day before, was doubtless welcome from a spectators' point of view. These had spent long tedious hours in the morning and the afternoon waiting for the game and they enthusiastically welcomed the decision to start. But the players must have taken the field with quite different feelings. The bowlers' plight especially was quite a pitiable one. The ground was so wet and slippery that it was impossible to get any work on the ball at all. The pitch was not altogether against the bowlers. It possessed a number of disadvantages for the batsmen also, in its extreme treacherousness. While one ball shot, the other kicked off the pitch over the batsman's head and there was no knowing what sort the third would prove. Still the bowlers had to labour under much greater disabilities than the batsmen, and indeed during the later stage of the game after a couple of smart showers, the ground became so slippery that the bowlers could maintain their footing on the ground only with great difficulty and the sight was witnessed more than once of fielders measuring the ground and of bowlers sending down half volleys and full tosses. Napier, the Quetta fast bowler, and Simms the Sussex amateur, who had bowled with such splendid precision at Poona only a week and a half before, sent down yesterday quite a number of loose balls of which the batsmen did not fail to take full advantage. However, notwithstanding the fact that the bowlers' disabilities contributed to a great deal towards augmenting their score, the Parsis deserve credit for running up the fairly good total of 108 for 5 wickets. As stated above they too had to labour under certain difficulties, the chief of which was that the ball kicked up very awkwardly as would be seen from the fact that the majority of the batsmen, who had a knock at the wickets, were held in the slips off balls of this particular sort. Winning the toss, they decided to go in first as there was no alternative in view of the possibility of a much worse wicket to-day. The rate of scoring was much faster than that which was inflicted on the spectators by both the Parsis and the Hindus last week. In a hundred minutes' play they knocked up 108 runs, to which Meherhomji and Mody contributed 23 each, the latter's innings being unconquered when the stumps were drawn. The Parsis did not open well as Chothia, one of their finest bats, had made only 8 when he was beautifully held in the slips by Simms off Napier. And matters were not improved for them when at 25 they lost Dinshaw of Karachi in identical fashion. Then, however, the Parsis made two pretty long stands, the second of which added 31, and was not broken when stumps were drawn. This was made by Mody, the Parsi skipper, and Mulla, the slogger. The Jessop of the Parsis, who was cheered by the spectators on coming out of the pavilion, satisfied his admirers by playing a lively game. He opened his account in quite a merry fashion by twice hitting Napier to the boundary and then sending up the century by hitting the same bowler over the northern boundary. Mody also played a fine game for 23 not out. Meherhomji's innings was, however, the distinctive feature of the day's batting. The Palairet of the Parsis never seemed to be in difficulties with any of the bowlers, and, playing graceful cricket, knocked up 23, most of his runs coming as the result of clean driving. He had the ill-luck to be caught off a ball which kicked up tremendously. Driver, who is for his inches one of the finest bats among the Parsis, also played a sound game and considering the fact that the young collegian is playing in big matches only this year, he must be complimented on the nerves he showed yesterday by playing the bowlers with confidence. The Presidency fielding was quite smart, that of Simms especially being applanded more than once.

At this stage it would not be out of place to give publicity to a wish which has been widely expressed that the match should be played out or that at least the period fixed for it should be extended to Friday. Our representative who had a talk on the subject with a number of players on either side found that the desire for an extension of the time was no less keenly shared by the players themselves than by the spectators, and that no great difficulty would be experienced to get leave for the extended period in the case of the majority of the men. This year's fixture has excited an interest rarely equalled in the whole series of these matches, and it would indeed be a great disappointment if the present struggle is allowed to end in a tame draw which seems to be the only prospect in view if the period fixed for the contest is not enlarged.

The score:—

THE PARSIS.

1st Innings.

S. M. Chothia, c Simms, b Napier	...	8
N. M. Dinshaw, c Simms, b Napier	...	13
J. S. Warden, c Napier, b Milne	...	2
R. P. Meherhomji, c Napier, b Milne	...	23
D. Driver, b Simms...	...	19
D. E. Mody (Capt), not out	...	23
H. Mulla, not out	...	15
D. Kapadia, F. Masani, M. Bulsara, K. B. Mistry	To bat.	
Extras..	...	5
Total (for 5 wickets)...		108

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsis.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Napier	15	46	5	2
Simms	9	36	2	1
Milne	5	17	1	2
Cooper	1	4	0	0

A start will be made this morning at 11 o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

Revised Rules Issued.

BRITISH SYSTEM ADOPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

The following has been issued as a Press Communique:—

The Government of India has recently had under consideration the question of revising the charges levied in respect of telegraphic money orders, and they have decided to adopt the British Post Office system of charging for telegrams sent in connection with telegraphic money orders at ordinary rates for inland telegrams. With effect from the 1st October, 1909, the charges for telegraphic money orders will be as follows:—

(1). A money order commission at the ordinary rate for inland money orders.

(2). A telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram, advising the remittance according as the telegram is to be sent as an "express" or as an "ordinary" message.

It has also been decided that the remitter of a telegraphic money order may have a private communication added to the telegram, advising the remittance, on paying for the additional words at the rate of two annas or half an anna a word according as the telegram is to be "express" or "ordinary."

SOLDIERS AND VILLAGERS.

Unpleasant Incident at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 22.

Another unpleasant incident between villagers and soldiers has occurred at Nera, a village on the Wadgaon Road, where three officers were the victims. It appears that Lieutenants Thunder, Hobson and Mellow, of the Northamptons, went out shooting, and while in the neighbourhood of Nera village one of them fired at a hare.

A little later a dozen villagers ran up and attempted to mob them, demanding their guns. The officers offered to leave their names as the man said to have been shot was found to have part of his face just under the right eye slightly swollen and inflamed, but without any wound.

The villagers, however, insisted on detaining the three officers and kept them virtually prisoners for more than two hours. Eventually, a Brahman named Krishnaji, the Kulkarni of Karakwasla village, appeared on the scene and after recording the officers' statements let them go.

On reaching Poona they reported the incident to the Police who have brought in the villagers for identification as those who detained Messrs. Thunder, Hobson and Mellow. An inquiry is proceeding.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

Brevet-Major Riddell is transferred from No. 35, Heavy Battery at Fareham, to No. 79 Company at Bombay.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant Brett, Leicester Regiment.

Lieutenant J. C. Walch, Royal Field Artillery, No 11 Ammunition Column, Jubbulpore, is transferred to 106th Field Battery, Sheffield.

Major R. F. Brewster, No. 22 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Sheerness, is posted to No. 69 Company at Bombay.

Major W. D. Nachol, No. 30 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Weymouth, is posted to No. 75 Company at Aden.

Major W. G. Lindsell, No. 74 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Major Forestier Walker, Royal Garrison Artillery, embark for duty in India on the 7th proximo.

The following Unattached List officers will be attached to the British Regiments on arrival in India:—

Second-Lieutenants B. E. Hickinson to 1st Royal Irish Regiment and H.R.L. Lawrence to 4th Worcester Regiment; G. S. Rogers to 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, and G. T. Fisher to 1st West Yorkshire Regiment.

Captain E. C. Hepper, I.M.S., has been appointed to the substantive medical charge of the 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), vice Captain Halliday and Captain G. W. Maconachie, I.M.S., to the substantive medical charge of the 73rd Carnatic Infantry, vice Captain Hamilton.

London carmen have held a meeting at Mile End Waste to protest against boy drivers. All drivers in London, they said, should be over eighteen and should have to pass a medical examination.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Richardson, of Baltimore, have been searching into the ancestry of Miss Katherine Elkins, whose engagement to the Duke of Abruzzi was the gossip of two continents. They declare that they have discovered that Miss Elkins is descended from King Charlemagne.

HORSEMANSHIP.

A person may be a trifle old-fashioned in wondering whether civilization is so much of a boon after all, and whether people are any happier now, generally speaking, than they were in mediæval days.

It is probable that our ancestors in "ye good old times" who tilted, duelled and in place of tea drank vast quantities of beer or port, enjoyed life more than their descendants of to-day.

They were not cursed with motors, telegraphy, and other modernities as we now are, and they comfortably evaded rates, summons, and bogus prospectuses, while they had no inducements offered them to put their money on those certainties which with unerring accuracy invariably figure among the "also ran."

If it were not for hunting and racing it is not outside the realms of fair presumption to imagine riding on horseback becoming obsolete, shown in circuses possibly, and looked on as an old-world curiosity and an example of ancient barbarous days, but thank heavens, although bicycles and motors hold such supreme sway, they cannot as yet jump fences, although who can foretell what may happen. However, we must accept such entertainment as the gods provide at the moment when we are passing through this vale of tears and we are fortunate to exist at a moment when horses have not been completely ousted.

Horsemanship may be divided into four headings, "Seat," "Hands," "Pluck" and "Judgment." No one can lay claim to being a perfect horseman who combines any three of these, but is wanting in the fourth.

Seat.—The theory is that the leg from the knee downwards should be at the same degree of perpendicularity as the body. From Fred Archer, who rode extra long to Tod Sloan who rode extra short, is a wide margin, and the rider must make his choice. Let the beginner ride rather long than short for choice.

The novice may also commence with his foot well home in the stirrup, he will probably feel more at home and can practise his toe on stirrup and heel down "a la militaire" and the show ring later on.

A graceful seat in the saddle is not to be acquired by rule of thumb, you cannot alter formation, but remember to keep your elbows to your side and hands down low over the withers, never raise them; outside novels there is no such thing as lifting your horse over a jump.

Don't stick your toes out, try to keep your feet especially if they are big, more or less parallel with your horse's sides. If you do this you wont be so continually raking his flanks unintentionally with your spurs. With parallel feet the rider is enable to move the lower part of his legs so as to indicate through them, in conjunction with his hands, whatever movement the horse is desired to execute. With stirrups at the proper length, not so long as to render the tread of the foot on the iron insecure, or so short as to cramp the leg, the rider should be able to maintain a correct seat and be in a position to give his horse the correct leg "aids." The legs should be immovable and the bad habit should be avoided of continually pounding the horse with legs or heels as is done often by riders who turn out their toes and perhaps more especially by Orientals.

Finally, sit on that portion of the anatomy which was intended by nature for the purpose, and don't stick it out behind; the position is uncomfortable, unnatural and exceedingly ugly, with legs and arms in the correct position, back straight, head erect and chest thrown out, the rest of the body must come into a correct position.

If some riders only saw themselves as others see them, they would not hesitate to take the little trouble necessary to remove their most glaring faults.

Hands.—A boy straight from the plough can be easily and quickly taught to stick on because it hurts him to fall, but what is a seat without hands.

What is this magic touch which enables one rider to hold and manage a horse that bolts with another, who is apparently just as good a rider. Most certainly it is not strength, as many can recall cases of women constantly riding easily and with comfort the very animals that take all the strength of their male belongings to restrain. Again, we all know instances of horses unmanageable in curb-bits going smoothly with a snaffle in their mouths.

To again refer to lifting horses over their jumps, if one thinks it out, its impossibility soon becomes manifest, if not sit in a clothes basket and try and lift yourself by the handles from the ground. Its effect on a horse's mouth and feelings may be judged by playing at horses with children, with a bit of stick in your mouth and strings at the end to represent bit and bridle. Some kiddie suggests a jump. "All right" you say "but for heaven's sake don't pull the strings." The hunter would say exactly the same if he could speak.

Riding young horses helps to make hands as much as anything; they answer to "a silken thread" when their mouths are nicely made.

In observing riders it is surprising to note what a variety of attitudes are assumed by them in the saddle. Confirmation accounts for a portion of this as a short heavy built man cannot be expected to present the same appearance as a man with very long legs projecting below the body of the horse.

Boys who learn to ride almost invariably sit well down in their saddles ever afterwards, whereas a large proportion of those who have never mounted a horse until their muscles and bones have "set" are very apt to lean forward instead of sitting down closely and maintaining continuous contact with the saddle.

The above bad style is nearly always accompanied by a heavy hand on the bit, instead of that easy give-and-take feeling on the horse's mouth which is so necessary in order to derive pleasure or comfort in the saddle.

This light and changeable feeling of the horse's mouth is incompatible with any but a secure and well-balanced seat.

The necessity for relaxing the pressure of the mouthpiece on the bars, except when it is desired to gather the horse in hand, ought to be apparent to any thoughtful person, yet more horses are ruined for saddle purposes by a neglect of this than any other cause.

A rider with little confidence in his seat is almost certain to depend upon a good steady pull on the reins for assistance, hence it arises that when such a person mounts a well-trained saddle horse with a delicate mouth, accustomed to regard the lightest pressure of the reins as an indication or signal from the rider, he at once confuses the animal, who being unable to understand what the pulling means begins to fret and prance, thus making the already insecure seat more so.

One should observe the knowing sportsman on the well-trained horse galloping full speed after pig over the trappy black cotton soil of Central India or the Dekkan. Observe also the Australian stock-rider cutting out a particular beast or rounding up a herd of cattle. Their reins are loose and they trust implicitly to their mounts, knowing full well that to interfere with their horse's mouths would soon bring them to grief.

If all young horsemen would get into the habit of leaving their reins loose, and by loose I, of course, do not mean hanging in festoons round their horses knees, they would appreciably have arrived nearer the stage of being horsemen. They would not spoil their horses' mouths and they would go better and be pleasanter backs.

Lightness or heaviness of the hands depends mainly upon the stability of the seat and this cannot be too often impressed on those learning to ride.

Pluck.—The third essential towards the complete horseman, viz., pluck, conveys its own meaning pretty well. If a man is short of it he can buy some sold in bottles or by the glass. Ettiquette demands that you should call it cherry brandy or ginger wine.

This variety evaporates quickly, leaving the patient worse than before, and I should certainly advise those who are minus the real article to go in for a motor or a bath chair and carry suitable refreshments stowed away for those who have been riding nasty horrid dangerous horses.

I almost think nerve is really a better term than pluck as the latter is sometimes found present when the former is absent.

Judgment.—There are thousands of men who have the first three qualifications in a more or less degree, but who are absolutely devoid of judgment.

For instance "A" and "B" come up together to a nasty jump; they both see that it is so. "A" rams his hat tighter on his head, gallops his horse at it at a tremendous pace, right off his legs in fact, and just failing to reach the far side, takes an imperial toss.

"B" who came g

spicuous by its absence. They are astonished and curse their bad luck when their horses go lame, never thinking of that bit of bad going they could easily have avoided yesterday, or of those half a dozen unnecessary jumps they might have saved and that two minutes breather they might have given their exhausted mount when hounds were at fault and nothing was doing.

Riding horses in a show ring looks an uncommonly easy thing to do. Just sit up and trot round, nothing more, in a near thing there is a good deal more to be done than meets the eye.

It is just as well to remember this rule, keep one eye on your mount and the other on the judge, never mind your best girl on the stand—she will keep—or the other competitors, nurse and humour your horse so that he may go smoothly and make his best show when the judge's eye is on him.

It is sometimes very tedious when the judges cannot make up their minds and round and round you go, don't tell them what you think of them then, you might draw unappreciative attention to your mount, bottle up your wrath until afterwards when if you win your weeping will be turned into joy and if you have lost, well, be content with the fact that you have showed off your horse to the best of your ability and that everybody can't own the best horses, there are not enough to go round.

From the foregoing it will be seen and most riders of any experience will agree that a firm seat is the most important item for the man who aspires to be classed as a horseman.

Happy is the man who started early in life and learnt to ride as a boy, he has a valued possession which nothing can rob him of.

But the older sportsman who starts later in life need not dispair, determination and perseverance will go a very long way.

For teaching a firm close seat nothing is so good as trotting without stirrups. By acquiring a seat in this manner, the rider has more control than if he had been trained in any other manner.

If the horse shies the rider instinctively grasps with his thighs and his balance is not lost.

If the horse stops suddenly there is no tendency to shoot over his head as when the feet are stuck forward and the legs straight.

The man with the insecure seat invariably makes it manifest to his steed, who in turn becomes uneasy and nervous.

There is no royal road for a man to travel to reach the goal of being a fair horseman, but if his heart is in the right place and he scorns a few bruises he will win through, and it is worth it, for the more of the science and skill of horsemanship that a man acquires the more pleasure will he derive from a pursuit which as a sport and a health-giving amusement easily comes first.

MAHRATTA.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt," Sept. 24.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Mrs
Brodhurst, Mr B L
Beams, Miss
Blackburn, Mr
Booth, Mr J P
Battenburg, Mr and Mrs E W
Chitty, Major W W
Crookes, Mrs C P
Colman, Mrs and child
Carter, Mr C G Webb
Church, Mr F H
Fox, Col H C
Firbank, Mr and Mrs S
Graham, Mr and Mrs J and infts
Geeson, Mr and Mrs H B
Gowan, Mr Charles
Godwin, Mr S J
Hingston, Mrs
Haig, Miss
Hunt, Mr N G
Hadfield, Mrs S
Innis, Mrs J
Longbottom, Mr
Lohan, Lt H A
Marlow, Mrs B W
Marlow, Miss
Moore, Mr J M
Maxwell, Mr G C
Peaty, Mr
Parsons, Mr A A
Pitman, Lt A C
Richardson, Mrs A W
Robertson, Major and Mrs and maid
Rawson, Mrs and child
Sawyer, Miss E
Sawyer, Master E
Sawyer, Mrs and infts
Sawyer, Miss D
Stephens, Mrs Nesbitt
Summer, Mr J
Sillars, Mr J
Thomas, Mr and Mrs and infts
Wilson, Mr E R C
Wakefield, Mr Thos
Yopp, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aspiotis, Miss M
Alexander, Lt C
Aspden, Mr H L
Anliffe, Mr D Mc
Aveling, Mr N H
Browne, Lt P
Brunker, Brig-Genl J M S
Burgess, Mrs W H
Benson, Surg-Gen and Mrs P H
Blaker, Mr and Mrs E
Briggs, Mr R C
Douglas, Mr C H
Bird, Lt W A
Crump, Mr B S
Cowans, Genl J S
Crampton, Lt Col F A
Colyer, Mr C A
Chadlecott, Mr H D
Corry, Lt Lowry
Cooper, Mr T
Cox, Capt T S
Drimmie, Mr and Mrs T
Davie, Mr and Mrs J P
Edwards, Mr L G
Ewery, Miss K C M
Forsyth, Capt H W
Fitzholmes, Mr T G and child
Filding, Mr H C
Gordon, Capt R S
Giles, Rev N O
Growse, Lt H E
Goldney, Miss E
Gilboy, Mr G A
Greene, Dr and Mrs D W
Haig, Major Neil
Hanson, Miss
Hewitt, Miss
Heyitt, Mrs
Harper, Mr J
Haworth, Miss J
Herbert, Mr L W A
Jenaway, Mr J A
Jenning, Capt J G
Jourdain, Mr P
Jenkin, Lt F C
Johnson, Dr H
Kamras, Mr Anandrao Kirtiker, Mr S M
Kirby, Mr W L C
Lamb, Mr
Lenner, Mr C G
Lewis, Mr
Malony, Mr F A
Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs H A
Martin, Mr James
McMaster, M. B
McNeile, Major and Mrs H D
Morgan, Mr Cecil
Mitchell, R I M Comdr
McCombe, Mr R
Maddock, Mr E
Mosley, Mr J
Nixon, Mr E J
Napier, Lt N H
Nag, Mr B R
Natham, Mr A
Newman, Miss
Owen, Mr W
Patison, Capt J H
Payne, Mr A C
Payne, Mrs A C
Paynter, Lt W L
Pritchard, Mr and Mrs W
Pit Beathley, Mr J S
Procter, Lt G W
Phillips, Mr G W
Quin, Capt and Mrs R E W
Robinson, Mr F B
Roberts, Mr T H
Robinson, Mrs
Ross, Mr J Mason
Simpson, Capt J C
Shoobridge, Mr H O B
Simpson, Mrs J C
Sudd, Major W B
Stewart, Mrs T P
Stephens, Lt L M
Schulzer, Mr and Mrs
Smith, Major A L F
Stratton, Mr W F
Swift, Mr L C
Stokes, Mrs H and inft
Tancred, Major T A
Tomlinson, Mr H
Tailyour, Lt J W
Tod, Mr F H
Vanneck, Mr W C
Vandeleur, Mrs R S
Wadsworth, Mr and Mrs H H
West, Mr A
Williams, Mr F Powell
Wood, Mr J

FOR KARACHI.

Anderson, Capt N R
Brown, Mr C G
Billons, Mr F H
Burnes, Miss Agnes
Bignall, Lt C A
Crump, Capt S T
Freeman, Mrs T
Frelman, Master and inft
Hill, Mr H
Harbottle, Capt R C
Hands, Mr T
Ingleby, Miss T
Jamce, Mrs A H
James, Misses
James, Master
Langford, Miss A
Langford, Miss F
Lang, Mr W H
Miller, Mr and Mrs G
Milward, Mr R C
Napier, Mr A H
Sim, Mr A G
Shearer, Lt Col and Mrs J
Taylor, Capt R O B
Thomas, Mr A C
Woodyatt, Col and Mrs N
White, Lt A G

FROM BRINDISI.

Vail, Dr E T
Ward, H S K
Ward, Miss

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Athayde, Mr J
DeWrem, Viscount
Gomez, Mr H A A

FROM PORT SAID.

Stone, Mr J

FROM LONDON TO YOKOHAMA.

Cole, Mr H
Dean, Miss L
D'Estorre, Miss
Kinlle, Miss Hilyo
Karkeek, Miss Wilmot
Lorrison, Miss
Leon, Miss C
Muret, Miss Hettie

Per s. s. "Circassia," Sept. 26.

The Anchor Line steamer "Circassia" is due to arrive here on the morning of the 26th instant, with the following passengers:—

Allardice, Lt H
Avery, Mr J H
Birdwood, Mrs W S
Birdwood, Miss E E
Birdwood, Miss G B
Brown, Mr R C S
Browning, Mrs B
Butler, Mr J F P
Butterworth, Miss A
Comber, Mr E P
Corbett, Mr J
Donald, Miss E G
Dunn, Capt C L
Dunn, Mrs, child and infts
Graham, Mrs M L
Henry, Mr W R P
Kemp, Mr H
King, Mr T C
Marden, Mr S
Morton, Mrs E R, child and infts
Prissick, Mrs C
Ross, Mr C M
Schofield, Mr G H
Stenson, Mrs W and infts
Stevens, Mrs W
Stevens, Miss G D
Stevens, Master A
Stewart, Mr W
Stokes, Col A
Stokes, Mrs
Talbot, Capt F E G
Talbot, Mrs
Tudor, Mrs H H
Wallace, Brig Gen A
Walls, Mrs and Infts
Wayman, Mrs
Wayman, Mr W L
Whitehall, Mr
Whitham, Mr T

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The True Goal.

It is well sometimes to pause in the midst of a campaign, to straighten out our ideas, take stock of the forces on either side, and direct our energies afresh to the highest goal.

The passive Resistance struggle is no exception to this rule.

In our eager and strenuous efforts to obtain the rights of British citizens, we are apt to confuse the issue. Sometimes we lay too much stress on a symbol, too little on the principle for which it stands. Not infrequently amidst the drifting smoke of the battle, we mistake friends for foes, and foes for friends, or underrate the forces which are fighting on our side.

It is well to pause and quietly consider these things.

In classic story we read of one who was hemmed in by a great hostile army. His servant at his side, abandoned himself to despair. Defence appeared to be so hopeless, defeat so sure. And yet the master, the one most involved, stood calm and radiant amidst it all! Suddenly a mist passed from the eyes of the young man, and he saw what the master had seen for long, a greater host of bright God-like warriors, on whose spears and chariots the sun glanced like tongues of living flame, gathering beyond for his rescue.

The calm review that will clear our eyes and reveal that vision is worth attempting. First of all then, in this movement our goal is not chiefly material gain, but the development of all the God-given powers which we possess. It may be that not a few of our number are unable to see beyond the material benefits which a just settlement will mean, just as many are quite unable to appreciate the value of a principle. But for some of us at least, the most determined and unflinching, the true goal lies beyond.

We do not wish to live as, in many cases, we have been forced to live, on a low plane of civilisation. We do not want to be the creatures of mercenary passions. We desire to take a position morally as well as commercially, in the life of our adopted country, such as the children of centuries of Eastern civilization should be fitted to do. And because of this we passively but determinedly resist every effort which men make to degrade us, or hold us down.

The goal towards which we suffer is to be an asset of peculiar value in this new Empire of South Africa.

If we lose sight of this, and allow ourselves to be absorbed in mercenary pursuits, degraded by commerce with the natives, or debased by craven submission to unjust laws, though we may gain all we ask, we shall lose everything worth having! The point then which must be kept in view, but which the pressure of the moment is apt to obscure, is that the sufferings which we have endured are not only of value in connection with the present struggle, but as a refining fire, cleansing much of that selfishness and wordliness from our characters which would otherwise dross-like alloy and debase the gold. Only as we recognise this, that our true goal is not material comfort, but the perfection of character, and the development of manhood to its proper stature, shall we welcome suffering, and grasp the glorious reality that by the victories which we chronicle over self and low passions, we are gaining all along the line!

Since this is so, one necessary issue of our aim is the use of those means only to attain our end, which are in keeping with the high moral character of our goal.

War, with all its glorification of brute force, is essentially a degrading thing. It demoralizes those who are trained for it. It brutalizes men of naturally gentle character. It outrages every beautiful canon of morality. Its path of glory is foul with the passions of lust, and red with the blood of murder. This is not the pathway to our goal. The grandest aid to development of strong, pure, beautiful character which is our aim, is the endurance of suffering. Self-restraint, unselfishness, patience, gentleness, these are the flowers which spring beneath the feet of those who accept, but refuse to impose, suffering, and the grim prisons of Johannesburg, Pretoria, Heidelberg and Volksrust, are like the four gateways to this garden of God.

Our friends then, unintentionally, are those statesmen who have imposed such disabilities on us, as have aroused us from our lethargy, as a rough kick may save a sleeping man from a snake. Our foes are within ourselves, when we lose sight of our high calling, and fix our hopes on the material benefits of the coming settlement.

Apparent defeat, the prolonged struggle, the afflictions which loyalty to conscience has involved, these are the stepping stones to the highest goal, for those who endure such things victory is sure.—"Indian Opinion."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to absence from Bombay, I was able only yesterday to read your admirable comment upon the Town Hall meeting, and I am sure that the Transvaal Indians will be very grateful to you for your valued support of their demands. There is one point in your article, however, with which I shall be glad if you will allow one to deal. Discussing the doctrine of passive resistance, as enunciated by Mr. Gokhale, you say: "The truly loyal citizen is one who obeys his country's laws . . . Obey the laws whether they be right in your opinion or not, if not agitate unless your grievances be redressed." In many cases, your dictum may well be accepted. In others, conscience and principle would alike be violated by adopting the policy you have indicated. Let me give what perhaps you will consider an extreme hypothetical case. Suppose that, instead of merely requiring registration of Indians, the Transvaal Parliament had passed a law requiring that they should be identified by being branded. That would have certainly been the law of the country, and it would have been made so because the Imperial Government have laid it down that they cannot interfer directly with the action of a self-governing Colony. I am sure you would not expect the Transvaal Indians to meekly submit to the branding first and protest afterwards. But if once you grant that exceptional circumstances may arise, your argument against the action takea by the Transvaal Indians fails; and if you admit that they have a right to protest against physical mutilation, and undergo the punishments provided by the law rather than accept its "privileges" (for the Indians would be told that, once identified by means of branding, they would never need to be identified again, and their rights of residence would thus be safeguarded), you will, I have no doubt, also admit their right to disobey a law that violates their consciences. And we have numerous instances, in English history, where, rather than accept a law or an ordinance requiring the subordination of conscience to the civil power, men have chosen martyrdom, and are regarded by us as amongst our greatest national heroes. We have regarded them as our highest spiritual types.

I venture to quote from the report of an address delivered by Mr. Gandhi last June before the Germiston Debating Society. Germiston is one of the most Anti-Asiatic centres in the Transvaal. Yet the vote of thanks to Mr. Gandhi was carried with acclamation. The passage is as follows; "'Passive resistance' was a misnomer. . . The idea was more completely and better expressed by the term 'soul force.' As such, it was as old as the human race. . . Jesus Christ, Daniel, and Socrates represented the purest form of passive resistance or soul-force. All these teachers counted their bodies as nothing in comparison with their souls. Tolstoy was the best and brightest (modern) exponent of the doctrine. He not only expounded it, but lived according to it. In India, the doctrine was understood and commonly practised (sitting 'dhurna') long before it came into vogue in Europe. It was easy to see that soul force was infinitely superior to body (physical) force. If people, in order to secure redress of wrongs, resorted to soul force, much of the present suffering would be avoided. In any case, the wielding of this force never caused suffering to others; so that, whenever it was misused, it only injured the users and not those against whom it was used. . . 'Resist not evil' means that evil was not to be repelled by evil but by good; in other words, physical force was to be opposed not by its like but by soul force. The same idea was expressed in Indian philosophy by the expression 'freedom from injury to every living thing.' The exercise of this doctrine involved physical suffering on the part of those who practised it. . . All that was necessary for those who recognised the immessurable power of soul force was to consciously and deliberately accept physical suffering as their lot, and when this was done, the very suffering became a source of joy to the sufferer. It was quite plain, then, that passive resistance, thus understood, was infinitely superior to physical force, and that it required greater courage than the latter."

I am assured, on the best authority that it is only because the Transvaal Indians "consciously and delibrately accept physical suffering as their lot," preferably to accepting personal degradation and national humiliation that they have been able to secure so large a measure of practical sympathy and assistance from such men as Lord Amptbill and Sir Charles Bruce, to mention the names of only two prominent Englishmen.

In conclusion, may I briefly advert to the report, in your issue of the 16th instant, summarising my address to the women of Bombay on the Status and Condition of Indian Women in South Africa. I made it plain that the two special classes that I discussed, namely, the Transvaal Indian women, who entered the Colony with their husbands as independent immigrants, and the indentured and ex-indentured Indian women in Natal, were to be kept distinct from each other, as their circumstances were quite different. Your reporter, in condensing my remarks, has, however, mixed the whole thing up, with the result that I am made to say many things of which I was innocent, and which are likely to create a wrong impression. Yours, &c.

H. S. L. POLAK.

Bombay, September 22.

THE POSITION IN PEKING.

THERE has been a stir in the camp within the last few days. The easy going, happy-go-lucky mandarins at the capital have once again received a shock and have been forced to move. Dilatoriness, for once has proved its futility, even in Chinese diplomacy. Secretiveness has taken its place, to preserve the dignity of China; but secrets have a way of coming to the light and so entering into history. Enough is known to enable us to trace the facts to their primordial causes. The party that has precipitated this change is China's nearest neighbour and truest friend Japan the date was August 6; and the occasion of action was the Antung-Mukden Railway. It need not here be discussed which party had right on its side. That the Waiwupu was dilatory, hoping for benefits by means of procrastination, is certainly a very natural conclusion, if we may judge by its dealings not only with Japan, but with other Powers. The ultimatum from Japan was of such a character that the Waiwupu had to act, and that promptly. It was also deemed expedient to act secretly. For the Central Government to show how weak it was would have wrought havoc with its scheme of constitutionalism. Orders were issued by the Ministry of the Interior to the Press in Peking and indirectly to the native Press in Shanghai, to abstain from discussing the Antung-Mukden Railway affair. Diplomacy was allowed free scope to make an arrangement, without going to war—which of course, would have been fatal to China—and without exciting the contempt of the Chinese people—which would also have been fatal to the Government. Grand Secretary Na Tung, the only really determined man in the Waiwupu, had returned to Peking, and the Junior President, Liang Tun-yen, was made to realize that something must be done, or the way would be open for the whole body of officials, including Prince Ching, to commit suicide. With this possibility in view, negotiations naturally proceeded apace. Ingenuity now rescued the Waiwupu from a sorry plight. The onus of signing the Antung-Mukden Railway Agreement was turned over to Viceroy Hsi Liang in Mukden, the memorandum of five articles was signed there on the 19th, and the "face" of the Waiwupu was saved. It is noticeable that only the day before, an agreement relating to the Kirin-Kuangchengtze and Hsinmintun-Mukden Railways had been signed in Tientsin, not in Peking. Peace has been preserved. But the power of the Central Government had been lessened by this voluntary transference to the provinces of the diplomatic powers relating to international negotiations, the making of treaties, and foreign affairs. That this lapse from dignity has not escaped notice at Peking, is shown by the fact that only within the last few days the Waiwupu has announced itself as having directly participated in negotiations relating to other points of dispute in Manchuria between the two countries.

The very advance that is thus made is checked by the wrong policy pursued by the Waiwupu, which after all is the most important Ministry of the Central Government. Instead of boldly and promptly facing every problem that comes before it, and such a problem comes almost daily, there has been of late a tendency to practise the gifts of the ostrich. The Prince Regent may well be stirred by the remissness of this body, to which he must look for watchfulness in relations with other nations of the world. But besides this inherent weakness as it is seen in the leading Board, there is ground for alarm at the growing ascendancy of the Manchu element, and the diminution of power of the Chinese from the eighteen provinces. In doing away with all distinctions between Manchus and Chinese, the important posts in the Government have been gradually filled by Manchus. If a count be made of the number of Chinese and Manchus who are presidents and vice-presidents of the eleven Boards now existing in the revised Government, it will indeed be found that the two nationalities stand about equal, as in former years. But it must be remembered that of the presidents of these Boards only three are Chinese, namely President of the Civil Board, President of the Board of Justice, and President of the Board of Communications. We do not include the President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, H. E. Liang Tun-yen, because above him are Prince Ching and Na Tung. For this ascendancy of the Manchus the reason may, perhaps, be traced to their superior ability; for as a matter fact there is at present a lamentable deficiency of strong capable Chinese holding high office either in Peking or the provinces. It is no surprise that in the dilemma the recall of Yuen Shih-kai should be mooted, but it is to be doubted whether the Prince Regent will consent to take this step, for such a recall would inevitably result in greater power falling into the ex-Grand Councillor's hands than what he had prior to dismissal. Yet the fact remains that the preponderance of official power with the small section of Manchus may yet prove a menace to the peace of the country. That the Chinese are deficient in the requisite ability to manage affairs of State is not to be credited. Such men may not be found among those in the regular line of preferment, but they could be taken from lower ranks, just as Princes Tsai Hsun and Tsai Tao, brothers of the Prince Regent, could be advanced from a position of no official experience to be, respectively, the head of the new Naval Board and the Chief of Staff in Military and Naval Affairs.

One other regrettable feature remains to be noticed in the political situation in Peking, and that is the lack of that moral stamina which must always remain the basis of national prosperity. With increase of salaries, for beyond anything that the Japanese recognize, there still exist the old forms of corruption, especially among those highest in office, unless the reports received from Chinese sources are to be belied. At least extravagance prevails such as was unknown in previous periods. This expenditure at the capital, coupled with the difficulties in raising taxes in the provinces, may yet lead to a clash between the Central Government and the provinces. The President of the Board of Finance, Duke Tsai Tse, has called for greater economy, but this cannot take place so long as love of official display and extravagance prevails. If there is any truth in the information to hand, there is something worse even than this extravagance and that is the decline in morals on the part of the young nobility and mandarinate. No nation is free from such perils, but when dissipation is indulged, there is also allowed the privilege of living in retirement, with a tacit prohibition against any interference by the discredited nobles in the direction of public affairs. The Rev. Lord William Cecil has done well to point out this defect in the modern education of China, and by this argument to urge the British Public to establish a University that shall perpetuate the moral and Christian ideals of Western civilization. In so far as the men in power, whether of the old or the new learning, determine to build their constitutional government on ethical ideals that shall be Confucian, if not at present Christian, in so far will they be able to lead the Empire into paths of safety and prosperity.—"N. C. Herald."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Closed Meeting—Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 22.

There was only a moderate attendance this afternoon, Bombay as on the first day sending out a single special, and amongst those present were their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Baroda, Jodhpur, and Idar, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, Messrs. Apear, Galstaun Laxmi Kanthraj Urs and others. The races were booked for the day and although the card originally filled well numerous scratchings at the last moment permitted only two races with eight or more starters. In the results, this afternoon turned out for the public to be more disastrous than last Wednesday and in only one race the public got their money and that, too, through disqualification of the original winner. The racing needs very little description except that in the first race Raffles who went out at fours and beat the favourite Nagashi was on objection for crossing being put in against him was disqualified by the Stewards, the race being awarded to Nagashi. Captain Tomkinson rode two winners in Nagashi and Prince Chestnut, and Killorn twice steered Young Lomond to victory in six furlongs and mile races and he also rode Raffles in his two outings in the first of which the pony was disqualified. Major Tudor, Mr. F. A. Depass and Evens were responsible for a winner each. The weather was bright and clear, but towards evening the sky looked threatening.

The First day of the second meeting (Governor's Cup and Western Indian Stakes) comes off next Saturday.

Details:—

THE NOVICE HANDICAP PLATE—Five furlongs.

Mr Rube's Nagashi 11st 3lbs.....Capt Tomkinson 1
Mr W Thompson's Sheik Farid 10st 7lbs...Major Tudor 2
Capt Hodgson's Gannet 10st 7lbs.....Mr Miles 3

ALSO RAN:—Diamond Jubilee 10st 9lbs and Raffles 9st 11lb, carried 9st 11lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Nagashi; 2 to 1 Sheik Farid; 4 to 1 Raffles; and tens the others.

THE RACE.—Raffles led out followed by Sheik Farid, Diamond Jubilee, Gannet and Nagashi and at the bend the last named began to go to the leader. Raffles won easily by one and three-quarters of a length; one length between the second and third. Time—1min. 11secs.

An objection was laid by Nagashi's owner against Raffles for crossing at the start and the Stewards after enquiry upheld the objection and disqualified Raffles and awarded the race to Nagashi.

Winner trained privately.

Totalizator paid Rs. 31·8 on the winner and Rs. 12·8 and Rs. 13 for places.

OPEN POLO PLATE.—Three furlongs.

Mr F A Depass' Lady Sentinel 12st .....Owner 1
Maj Moore's Robin 12st.....Owner 2
Capt Tomkinson's Chinook 12st .....Owner 3
Mr Mowat's Miss Betty 12st.....Mr Chaytor 4

ALSO RAN:—Araluen 12st., Weenan 12st, Begum 12st, Dandelion 12st, and Pretty Polly 12st.

BETTING:—Evens Chinook; 4 to 1 against Pretty Polly and Robin, and longer odds the others.

THE RACE.—Lady Sentinel kicked up a bit at the post and when released Begum led ent and at the bend Robin on the rails took the command from Lady Sentinel and Chinook on the outside. Half way up the straight Lady Sentinel was in front and keeping up her lead won by one length; half a length between the second and third. Time.—28 3·5 secs.

Winner trained privately.

Totalizator paid Rs. 225 on the winner and Rs. 48, Rs. 14·8 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE ARAB PONY PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Mr Morrison's Young Lomond 9st 11lbs (car, 10st) J Killorn 1
Mr Rube's Nettle 11st 2lbs ...Captain Tomkinson 2
Captain Lucas' Nazzar 10st 13lbs.....Mr Alderson 3
Capt Badger's Wordie Major 11st .....Mr Miles 4

BETTING—5 to 4 against Nettle; 7 to 4 Young Lomond; and 5 to 1 the others.

THE RACE—Wordie Major jumped off with a lead from Nazzar, Young Lomond and Nettle and at the quarter mile Nazzar took the command. At the bend Young Lomond drew to the front and going home easy, won by two and a half lengths. Up the straight Nettle displaced Nazzar for second place by one and a quarter lengths. Time.—1 min. 26 3-5 secs.

Winner trained by owner.

Totalizator paid Rs. 16 on the winner, and Rs. 12 and Rs. 12 for places.

THE SANDOWN PARK PLATE.—R. C. and distance.

Capt. Houston's Yuba 10st. 11lbs...Major Tudor 1
Mr Rube's Chassepot 10st. 8lbs...Capt Tomkinson 2
Mr Cosen's Umutbee 10st 11bs .....Capt Meynell 3
Capt Gourlie's Countenance 10st. 3lbs. Mr Kearsley 4

ALSO RAN—Whiteheather 11st 4lbs, Daroji 10st 2lbs. (car. 10st 7lbs); Steamwhiste 10st 11b (car 10st. 2lbs); and Xerxena 9st. 12lbs. (car. 10st. 8lbs.)

BETTING.—Evens Chassepot; 4 to 1 Steamwhistle; 5 to 1 Yuba; 6 to 1 Umutbee, and tens the others.

THE RACE.—At the gate Xerxena displaced her rider and bolted away. When the field was started Whiteheather was earliest out, then in front of the stand Countenance assumed the command followed by Whiteteather, Daroji and Umutbee and at the mile the leader had a ten length in hand and here Steamwhistle took fourth place, with Umutbee, Chassepot Yuba next. At the seven furlongs Countenance was five lengths in front of the field. At the half mile Chassepot came into third place and Yuba fourth and at the three furlongs the favourite assumed the lead, but up the straight Yuba challenged and beat Chassepot by one and a half lengths; two lengths between next two. Time—2min. 57 2-5secs.

Winner trained privately.

Totalizator paid Rs. 10·8 on the winner and Rs. 18 8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 24 for places.

THE LITTLE ARAB HANDICAP PLATE.—Half a mile.

Ms Wyndham Quin's Prince Chestnut, 10st 6lbs Capt Tomkinson 1
Major Pitman's Express, 10st 10lbs...Mr Kearsley 2
Major Jameson's Raffles, 9st 4lbs (car. 10st.) Killorn 3
Major Sir J Milbanke's Rufus, 10st 6lbs ...Major Tudor 4

ALSO RAN:—Gamecock Khurdie, 9st 12lbs and Heron, 9st 7lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Rufus; 5 to 2 Raffles; 4 to 1 Prince Chestnut and tens the others.

THE RACE:—Prince Chestnut led out followed by Express, Raffles, Rufus, Gamecock, Khurdie and Heron, and running in the same order Prince Chestnut won by three-quarters of a length; half a length between the second and third. Time.—55 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Penton.

Totalizator paid Rs. 51 on the Winner and Rs. 21 and Rs. 24 for places.

THE GATWICK PLATE—1 mile.

Mr Morrison's Young Lomond, 9st 4lbs, (car 10st) .....Killorn 1
Capt Meynell's Arabistan, 10st 12lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Rube's The Munshi, 11st.....Capt Tomkinson 3
Capt Hodgson's Gannet, 10st 1lb ... Major Tudor 4

BETTING.—5 to 4 against Arabistan; 5 to 2 The Munshi and Young Lomond; 6 to 1 Gannet.

THE RACE.—Young Lomond led the rest in a bunch for a furlong and here the order was Young Lomond, The Munshi, Gannet, and Arabistan. From the five furlongs to the half mile the first three ran close to each other, but shortly after the leader separated himself. At the bend Arabistan began to come up, but Young Lomond was safe and won easily by three lengths; same distance separated the second and third. Time.—2mins.

Winner trained by owner.

Totalizator paid Rs. 39 on the winner and Rs. 19 and Rs. 19 for places.

OPEN WELTER SELLING PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Mr G K's Mazi (Rs 400) 8st 12lbs (car 9st 5lbs) Evans 1
Mr Goculdass and Tayaryuni's Meerdhan (Rs 400) 9st 2lbs (car 9st 9lbs) .....Robinson 2
Mr Saif's Assi (Rs 400) 8st 12lbs (car 9st 5lbs) Southall 3
Hon'ble Hill Trevor's Peewit (Rs 1,000) 10st 2lbs Captain Tomkinson 4

BETTING.—Evens Meerdhan; 5 to 2 against Assi and Mazi; and tens Peewit.

THE RACE.—Meerdhan led out followed by Assi, Peewit and Mazi, and at the bend Mazi took third place. Meerdhan was going home easy when in front of the lawn Mazi challenged and beat the favourite by three-quarters of a length, two lengths separated the second and third. Time—1min. 11 3-5secs.

Winner trained by J. C. Smith.

Totalizator paid Rs. 38 on the winner and Rs. 14·8 and Rs. 14 for places.

At the auction Mazi was bought in for Rs. 900 Meerdhan was sold to the Maharaja of Idar for Rs. 1,400; and Assi to Mr. J. M. Mistry for Rs. 650.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

The following is the betting for the Governor's cup next Saturday:—6 to 1 against Jehangir and Sialkote; 8 to 1 against Peculiar, Brigand II, and Merrily: 10 to 1 against Colaba and Alma; 12 to 1 against Precious, Devon, Pinkie, Young Salanic, Famour, and Hadee; and longer odds the others.

BOMBAY ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

Gloucesters vs. Rovers.

On the Cooperage, yesterday afternoon, the Gloucesters had the better all through of their game against the Rovers, who mustered only ten men. In the first half the soldiers' shooting was in fault and it was not till about two minutes from half-time that they scored, Short heading in from a corner. In the second half the Gloucesters pushed nearly all the time, but Lane in goal for the Rovers stopped a number of good shots, and they scored only twice. Harris put the ball in on both occasions. Result:—

Gloucesters 3
Rovers..... 0

Teams:—

Gloucesters:—Goal: Smith; backs: Scaife and Ruck; half-backs: Low, Cooper and Curtis; forwards: A. N. Otter, Short, Harris, Leahy and Chidlow.

Rovers:—Goal: P Lane; back: G Lane; half-backs: Patterson, Assett and Petty; forwards: Thompson, Oswald, Murphy, Bissett and Furbisher.

BURMA "WALTER LOCKE" SHIELD.

Welsh Fusiliers Win again.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 22.

The final of the Walter Locke Association Football Shield, open to teams throughout the whole of Burma was played yesterday evening, between the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and resulted in a win for the former by two goals to nil. This is the second year in succession, in which the Welsh have carried off the trophy.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

In third round of the above competition this afternoon the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles beat the Cameronians by two goals to love. The Cameronians set the ball in motion and from this onward play was of an even order. The game was only a few minutes old when the Cameronians began to foul their opponents in the same way as the 17th Lancers, but thanks to the vigilance of the Referee who was not slow in pulling up the defaulters. Unfortunately, however, for the Military, within a foul was awarded against them within the penalty area, Galbraith taking the kick cleverly scored the first point. Nothing more of interest occured during the remainder of the initial half.

The second half was in favour of the Volunteers who, by some good passing, added a second point, Smith being responsible. The cheering which greeted the success of the volunteers was almost deafening. This closed the game, Calcutta winning as stated above.

It would be invidious to single out any one individual of the Volunteers for conspicuous play, the team, as a whole, showing excellent football. The losers put up a good fight and considering that the majority of their team are new players, it is surprising that the margin of their defeat was not increased.

The teams were:—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.—Forwards: Smart, Macready, Galbraith, Smith and Hurlston; Half-backs: O'Shea, Smith and Montgomery; Backs: Anderson and Quail; goal: Hendrie.

Cameronians.—Forwards: Langdon, Dawkins, Johnstone, Bannister and Caine; half-backs Taylor, McBeath and Vaitch; backs: Hampson and Lee; goal: Lawson.

Referee.—Staff-Sergt. Curly.

The second game was between the East Yorks and the Lancashire Fusiliers. The game resulted in a win for the Fusiliers by three goals to nil, Brandon, Russell and Abbott doing the needful. Play was throughout a one-sided affair, the Yorks at intervals visiting their opponents' territory, but could not get their stride against the defence of the Fusiliers. From to-day's display of the Fusiliers they should not experience much difficulty in again lifting the Cup. Great interest is centred in the match between themselves and the Volunteers which comes off to-morrow.

The sides were:—

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Forwards: Brandon, Wood, Abbott, Russell and Baison; half backs: Walker, Duckworth and Devine; backs: Hefferman and Murphy; goal: Williams.

East Yorks.—Forwards: Birch, Johnson, Fletcher, Grimshaw and Conniff; half-backs: Huller, Jackson and Neal; backs: Fullwood and Pearson; goal: Parker.

Referee.—Colour-Sergeant Kight, V.C.

BOXING IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 22.

The Burma Divisional Boxing Tournament commences this evening. Many entries have been received, principally from the Welsh Fusiliers and the Scots Fusiliers. The team of the Welsh Fusiliers that did so well at the recent Sirhind Boxing Tournament, is taking part. Preliminary bouts were fought this morning.

CIVIL SERVICE WEEK AT NAINI TAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAINI TAL, SEPTEMBER 22.

The cricket match, Civil Service vs. the World, began here yesterday. In their first innings the World made 181 runs and the Civil Service made 28 runs for two wickets.

In the Hockey match the Civil Service vs. the World, the Civil Service beat the World by 9 goals to 6. There was a garden party at Government House during the afternoon followed by a fancy dress ball at the Royal Hotel.

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

Result of Matches played on 18th September 1909.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	A.	Points.
Govt. Telegraph Recreation C. C.	8	7	0	1	0	32
Messrs. Grindlay Groom C. C.	8	6	1	1	0	25
Bombay Improvement Trust C. C.	8	4	4	0	0	12
H. M's. Customs C C	8	3	5	0	0	5
Eastern Telegraph Dept. C. C.	8	2	6	0	0	−2
B. I. M. Dockyard C. C.	8	1	7	0	0	−9

WHALERS returning to Dundee report meeting the Duke of Orleans in the yacht "Belgica" north of Greenland in mid-July. The Duke spent a day on one of the whalers.

POONA RACES.

Second Meeting.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

HANDICAPS.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—R. C. and D'stance.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Precious ...	9 12	Darianoor ...	8 2
Peculiar ...	9 8	Soheil ...	8 1
Famous ...	9 6	Brigand II ...	8 0
Second Thoughts ...	9 5	Hadee ...	7 12
Penkie ...	8 13	Young Salanic ...	7 11
Eed ...	8 12	Merrily ...	7 10
Moonib Pasha ...	8 11	Antica ...	7 10
Alma ...	8 10	Balmoral ...	7 9
Jehangir ...	8 8	Cato ...	7 8
Young Kohinoor ...	8 7	Devon ...	7 8
Sialkote

BY THE WAY.

WHERE THE "MAURETANIA" ANCHORED.

Dinas Head, off which the "Mauretania" anchored in the new experiment of the Cunard Line is a Majestic promontory with bold, precipitous cliffs, and forms the northern horn of Fishguard Bay. The ledges on the western side are a favourite breeding-place for seabirds, and formerly furnished one of the few Welsh homes of the peregrine falcon. On the summit, which is separated from the mainland by a broad entrenchment, there are, or were some years ago, the last remaining wild goats in the British Isles. Sea anglers who watch the tides and weather find this picturesque headland one of the best fishing-grounds on the Pembrokeshire coast for bass and pollack.

BISHOP GORE AND THE COURT OF ARCHES.

The plea of "time" lapsed but forward by the Bishop of Birmingham is a plausible excuse for dropping his suit against Canon Henson; but there are probably more serious reasons for this forbearance than appear on the surface. Apart from the inevitable scandal of litigation, the High Church Party, with whom Bishop Gore generally acts in ecclesiastical politics, contend that the present Court of Arches is not canonically constituted and resolutely refuse to acknowledge the jurisdiction of Sir Lewis Dibdin.

"GLADSTONE."

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Home Secretary, has presented the town of Gladstone, in South Australia, with a portrait of his father after whom the place was named in 1872. Gladstone is the centre of an extensive and prosperous agricultural district. There is another Gladstone in Australia, a picturesque seaport on the shores of Port Curtis, Queensland. This town was founded by Mr. Gladstone himself when he was Colonial Secretary in the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel. It was the intended capital of a new Colony—North Australia—that did not take permanent root.

BRONTE REMINISCENCES.

Mr. Robert Greenwood, who has just died near Blackley, was one of the few persons with memories of the home life of the Bronte sisters. Born in 1836 within a few yards of the old church of Haworth, he was familiar with the Bronte surroundings from early boyhood. As a member of Charlotte Bronte's class at the Sunday-school, he could recall with distinctness the appearance and shy, quiet manner of the authoress of "Jane Eyre." Among the many pictures in his memory two stood out with especial clearness—that of the three sisters wending their way by "a little and a lone green lane" towards their loved moors, and the other of Charlotte busily scribbling among the bushes in the old personage garden.

A VICTIM OF SMALL BEER.

With the ready consent of the Winchester Cathedral authorities, officers of the Hampshire Regiment have just had the lettering re-engraved on the unique tombstone in the Cathedral churchyard, which records how a Hampshire Grenadier of yore gave up the ghost as a result of "drinking cold small beer." The restoration of the tombstone, a work which involved the re-engraving of nearly 700 letters is an exemplification of the truth of the claim which is made at the end of the inscription that

> An honest soldier never is forgot,
> Whether he die by musket or by pot.

CHURCH AND CHAPEL HUMOUR.

A number of examples of clerical wit and humour —many of them old, no doubt—are printed in the September "English Illustrated." There is, for instance, the story told by Dean Pigou, who was showing two American ladies over Bristol Cathedral and asked, among other things, what was said in New York of Bishop Potter marrying at seventy a widow with £300,000. "Oh," was the reply, "they say that the bishop took a fancy to the widow's mite and the widow took a fancy to the bishop's mitre." And both ignored the surplus! The minister's man, in the Scotch story, who married his forth wife did not do so with a view to monetary gain. "You see," said he to Dougald, "I thought, as I am getting old, I would like one to close any eyes." "Faith," exclaimed Dougald, "I had two of them, and I know they opened mine."

MISTAKES IN THE PULPIT.

Diverting mistakes are sometimes made in the pulpit. At a suburban floral harvest thanksgiving service recently the preacher delivered an eloquent address on "Flowers as a cure for worry." "We are told," he said, as he warmed to his subject, "that more people die from worry than from anything else—and yet they still go on worrying." The preacher sometimes badly mixes his metaphors, and the following would be hard to beat. A preacher, who was rebuking his flock for their apathy, declared that but a spark of grace remained to show that they were alive at all. Then, in parentheses: "Lord, 'water that spark!"

BETTER LEFT UNSAID.

Here is a good story of things better left unsaid. A certain bishop, before he became known to fame, was minister of a remote parish in Perthshire, and was not considered a particularly attractive preacher. At his suggestion alterations in the transept of his church were made which did away with a large number of seats. After the alterations had been finished he met the beadle in the church. "What do you think of the improvements, John?" he said. "Improvements!" exclaimed John in disdain; "they're no improvements at a'. Whaur are ye goin' to put the folk?" "Oh," was the reply, "we have abundance of room, John, considering the size of the congregation." "That's a' very weel the noo," retorted the beadle; but what will we do when we get a popular meenister!"

FROM THE PARISH MAGAZINE.

The reverend editors of the church monthlies are usually very careful in their work, but sometimes they trip. "At the graveside," wrote the vicar, in an account of the funeral of a church member, "the undertaker was seized with a fit, and though medical assistance was hastily summoned, expired almost immediately." Then added the vicar: "This unhappy event cast quite a gloom over the proceedings." The advertisements of these periodicals frequently exhibit peculiarities of phrasing and strange ambiguities which must puzzle the reader not a little. As, for instance, the following: "Gospel Hall. At 6.30. 'The Feast of Death.' All are welcome."

GENERAL INDIFFERENCE TO THE SKIES.

A correspondent writes: "Your interesting Note in a recent issue, 'Shutting their eyes against a setting sun,' recalls Victor Hugo's beautiful poem, called 'Soleils Couchants.' After dwelling on the special glories of the setting sun, he concludes with the following admonition, a verse of which I attempt to convey the meaning:

> Oh! contemplate the heavens; at nightfall,
> From every point, with love unspeakable
> On their mysterious beauty fix your gaze,
> Whether in winter, dark as a pall,
> Or when in summer, brilliant with stars.

Tasso also has a line or two apropos of your Note. When Sofronia with her companion in misfortune are bound to the stake expecting the tortures of death by burning, she bids him look upward ('Mira il ciel com' e bello,' &c.) and take comfort in the contemplation of skies and sun. It is strange indeed how little attention folks in general pay to daily glories of this kind. And even poets are no exceptions to the rule. I never saw the sun rise in my life!' I heard Christina Rossetti once say to my astoundment. Yet she wrote how 'By fits and starts looks down the waking sun.'"

With a view to equipping more Germany for work in the East a Mahomedan seminary is to be established at Potsdam.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 83, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MEN AND MATTERS.

SINGING BEFORE THE KING.

A Marienbad correspondent writes: Miss Alys Lorraine, who is the young American 'prima donna' who sang before the King in Marienbad at the dinner given in the Kurhaus by Mrs. Hall Walker, has a beautiful, high, clear soprano voice of delightful quality with a most sympathetic tone. She has, too, the added charm of a most attractive appearance and interesting personality, and is pursuing a very successful career as a first-class opera singer. Miss Lorraine, who is from New York, is an illustration of the way our destinies are ruled by Fate, for accidentally singing in a school girl's style before Tamagno, when she was visiting friends in Rome, that artist was so struck with the quality of her voice that he deliberately fired her with enthusiasm for a professional career, and himself became her teacher, prophesying great things for her future and looking forward to singing in public with her. Tamagno's untimely death prevented the fulfilment of this idea, but his prophecy about Miss Lorraine's future success she is decidedly fulfilling. Having studied with the best masters in Europe, she is now recognised as an opera singer of fine talent, her acting being also remarkably good. She has sung in many cities and in four languages, and was heard eighteen months ago in London at Bechstein Hall, where she gave a very successful concert of royal compositions by English kings and queens, Mr. Stillmann accompanying her. She has just concluded a season's engagement at the Royal Hague Opera, and intends singing in Vienna and Germany this winter.

A MARVELLOUS ROYAL SHOT.

Since Prince George of Servia threw up his claim to the throne, he has been amusing himself at, among other places, Vienna. Recently, he had a curious experience there. Being in the company of a party of ladies who were "busy in killing time," one of the fair Austrians suggested that the Prince should try his skill as a marksman. She challenged him thus: "I challenge you, after the manner of William Tell, to shoot my ear-rings away with two shots one for each ornament." The Prince took up the gauntlet, and fired two shots in rapid succession at the length of the drawing-room. The pearl ear-rings fell to the ground, leaving the plain gold rings in the lobe of the ear untouched.

"BATTS."

Prince Louis of Battenberg, who has been given the Atlantic Fleet some extremely valuable battle practice, is one of the most popular officers in the Navy, where he is universally know as "Batts." He is a very clever inventor, and several improvements in our warships have come about through his ingenuity. This fact led to one of his petty officers a short time ago declaring. "When 'Batts' goes to Heaven I will bet the first thing he does is to intent something to make life easier up there." Prince Louis of Battenberg is probably the only living Admiral in the world who has ever refused a crown. When Bulgaria tired of the rule of his brother, Prince Alexander, the throne was offered to him. He was on board a British man-of-war when the deputation approached him. His answer was short but decisive. He listened to all that was advanced and then, pointing to the white ensign on the ship's mast, said, "Do you see that bit of bunting? I think more of that than the whole of your petty European States put together. Good morning."

THE DUKE OF ABERCORN.

The Duke of Abercorn who has just celebrated his seventy-first birthday has the unique distinction of also being the Duke of Chatelherault, in France. Married to the daughter of the famous first Earl Howe, he has been Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales and has held the Lord Lieutenancy of Donegal since 1885. Exceedingly reticent and hating the limelight of publicity, he seldom, if ever, engages in political discussions, and it is only on very rare occasions he appears on public platforms. He has, however, a pretty turn of wit which he sometimes uses with considerable effect. There is a story told of how, while travelling in a railway compartment, he was constantly being interrupted by a very talkative person who insisted upon making all manner of irrevelent remarks. "Fine weather, this," said his companion: "Brings everything out. The grass is quite green." "Quite," replied the Duke looking over his paper. "But then consider what a change it is from the pink and mauve grass we have been having lately."

A REAL SHERLOCK HOLMES.

Inspector Arrow, who has resigned his post in the detective force at Barcelona, has probably had a more adventurous career than any other English police officer. He has taken part in many of the big criminal cases of the last twenty-five years, and "Sherlock Holmes" himself was not a cleverer hand at hunting down evil-doers. When Mr. Arrow was asked to go to Barcelona to organise a force to deal with the numerous bomb outrages that take place there, he found his task by no means an easy one. The intervention of a foreigner was regarded with no little aversion by the Spanish police, and his position was one of great difficulty. In spite of all opposition, however, he managed to do splendid work, and his influence for good will long be felt in Spain.

A FORMER SCHOOL MASTER.

Before becoming a detective Mr. Arrow was a school-master and he is generally recognised as being one of the best educated detectives alive. "Be careful of Arrow. He is a man you may have to fear," were the words found in a letter to a certain famous criminal, and "be careful of Arrow" is a motto that was adopted by most notorious evil-doers. It says much for Mr. Arrow's abilities that his appointment to the Spanish force was owing to King Alfonso's own desire, and another Royal admirer of the detective's cleverness is Queen Alexandra, who personally thanked him some time ago for his work in connection with a certain charity in which Her Majesty took an interest.

A POET DRAMATIST.

The news that Mr. Stephen Phillips is putting the finishing touches to a new play, has been received with general rejoicings by all true lovers of the drama. There is no more intersting dramatist alive than Mr. Phillips and everything he does bears the unmistakable stamp of genius. Mr. Phillips probably inherits his poetic gift from his mother whose family was related to that of Wordsworth. Like Mr. Pinero, Mr. Phillips began life as an actor, and was for some years a member of Mr. F. R. Benson's company. Among the parts in which he was very successful may be mentioned the "Ghost" in "Hamlet"; a curious fact seeing that later on, he was to have some uncanny experiences in a haunted house.

THE VETERAN.

Eighty-four this month and as chirpy as ever is Lord Halsbury who was called to the Bar in 1850 and took silk 15 years ago. He was Solicitor-General in Lord Beaconsfield's long Administration represented Launceston from 1877 to 1885, and occupied the Woolsack for the long spell of Unionist rule which opened in 1885. He is a Fellow of Merton, High Steward of the University Constable of Launceston Castle and Senior Grand Warden of English Freemasonry. But his shoulders are still so sturdy that he is thought to be quite ready to undertake the burden of the Lord Chancellorship again.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

This month came also the anniversary of the death of a man of a very different type from Lord Halsbury —Oliver Cromwell, September 3 was his great day. He died on the anniversary of that misty morning at Dunbar when he chanted a Psalm to his troops, and then led them on to add another name to the long list of English victories over the Scotch. He gave up the ghost while a great storm raged around. "I would willingly have stayed a little longer" were his last conscious words, "to have been of use to God's people; but His Will be done. "In less than two years the Monarchy was restored.

THE WOOLWICH INFANT.

Mr. "Bill" Crooks has just had a "send" off from his constituents at the commencement of his trip round the Empire. He "captured" his constituency in sensational fashion six years ago on the retirement of Lord Charles Beresford. Brought up in the workhouse, this "East-end superman," as Mr. Masterman calls him, became a journeyman cooper. Then he entered the L.C.C. as Poplar's representative in 1892, became Mayor of the borough nine years later, and has served as chairman of the notorious Board of Guardians. He is almost as popular in the House as he is among his own people.

The new American submarine "Narwhal," which is at present undergoing her trials, has set up a new record for submarines by travelling 300 miles without a stop at an average speed of 12½ knots.

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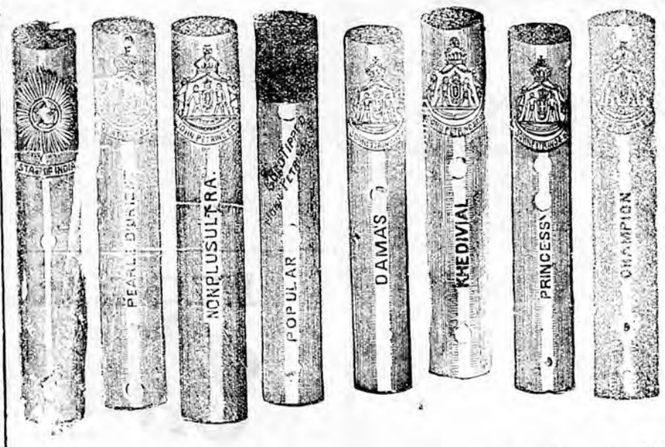

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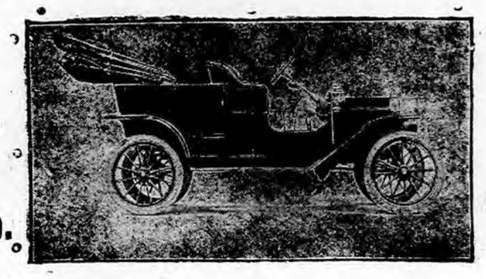

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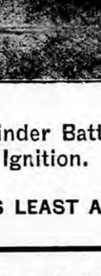

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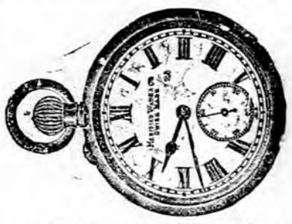

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